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Edited by
FRANCES M. BENSON.



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The Day We Celebrate.

WOMAN is by nature ardent, intense, enthusiastic and patriotic. She has always been grand as a martyr. She is successful as a reformer, and ambitious as a wage-earner. Every road is opening up to her, and the end is not yet.

Up to the present time woman has never desired to parade. Man has done it all, and woman has encouraged him. When he is small she makes him a paper hat, and buys him a toy pistol; and when he reaches man's estate she stands admiringly at his elbow to assist him in donning his regimentals. She loves him in the regalia of blue and gold. She believes in the red and shining belt he wears about his waist, and in the sword which dangles at his side. She is patriotic, and her breast swells with pride as he strides off down the street. As the drums and fifes come nearer and nearer, she seeks a convenient place on the curbstone to view him as he parades. Then she waves her handkerchief and smiles indulgently. Parades have always been harmless. They are so open and honest; and the while she salutes in her gentle feminine fashion, he marches proudly away to imaginary victory. He is proud and she is proud, and, if he is mounted, even the horse that bears him is proud. He has a feather in his hat, and a sash about his waist, and a painted bib about his neck, and gold lace on his cape, and he is a conqueror in her eyes and his own. She believes in celebrating as well as he. But the methods she adopts and the occasions are so different. He celebrates national events; she celebrates domestic occurrences and anniversaries of all sorts. She keeps track of the birthdays and prepares feasts to do the occasion honor. Her ways of celebrating are so gentle and feminine; his are so manly and warlike.

There is a forecast of trouble in the future. If woman insists upon voting she will soon insist upon parading. She will wish to carry a torch and a banner as well as he. When she parades she cannot at the same time be stationed on the curbstone to applaud him. With no gentle admirer watching for him, and no flutter of feminine enthusiasm and handkerchiefs, man will no longer desire to parade. Another obstacle presents itself. Women have never been proficient in military drill. It is only less than impossible for them to keep step with one companion, let alone many. Moreover, women despise to have a head adornment like another woman. They are thoroughly averse to having a gown like anyone else. They simply wouldn't have it. It is plain to see they would soon convert military discipline into chaos.

Some of these conditions are terrifying to contemplate. It is prudent, however, to look them squarely in the face, because woman is advancing very rapidly.

HARVOT HOLT CAHOON.

THE smallest paper in the world is a Sunday paper, published in Guadalajara, in Mexico. Its title is *El Telegrafo*, and underneath is the announcement that the paper is an independent weekly periodical of politics and varied news. The monthly subscription is two-pence, by mail two-pence-half-penny, for this weekly is a half-penny publication. It is printed in eight columns, each four and a half inches long and one and a half inches wide on thick manilla paper.

There are at least two newspapers that are published only once a year. One is called the Eskimo Bulletin. It is issued every year at Prince of Wales's Cape, Behring Straits, on the arrival at that isolated place of the yearly steamer. This brings news from the outer world, and the paper then has something to print besides its local news, that everybody knows at any rate. The other paper is printed in Paris as a sort of novelty.

A Plea for Pure Literature.

THE hope of our country's future rests in the rising generation of our land to-day. Who is to occupy the responsible positions—the pulpit, the desk, the bench, the bar—and, what is equally important, who will constitute the citizens in the coming century?

These positions are all to be filled by the young men and women, the boys and girls whose characters are being formed, and who should be even now in training for those responsible duties that will inevitably rest upon them.

It is during childhood and youth that these young natures are easily moulded; like soft wax, they are pliable in the hands of those who seek to train and guide them, and, to continue the figure, impressions so easily made take a permanent form.

A wise father, in the education of his son or daughter, selects a thorough, well-equipped school; he is careful to ascertain whether or not good instructors are at the head of the institution, and that a well-selected course of study is embraced in the curriculum. In addition, he will urge his son to put forth every effort that will aid in his development—to bend all his energies toward the mastery of the subjects on whose study he has entered.

Again, the watchful parent selects for his children suitable companions—those whose intercourse will produce not only pleasure, but profitable enjoyment—who will exert on their young minds no hurtful influence.

But there is a third element which, in youth, has much to do in moulding the character and strengthening the intellect, and which in its nature may be as widely diverse as good and evil companions. It is embodied in the literature that is in reach of most young boys and girls throughout our broad nation. This, in its effect upon the world, is an agent whose power cannot be estimated.

How strange it is, and how deplorable, that there are men and women—and they can be found by thousands—who, by means of the press, scatter broadcast over our land pernicious articles, journals and volumes.

Who can estimate the evil arising from the publication of one silly, sensational book? It goes into thousands of homes, corrupting, it may be, some reader in each, who, in turn, wields an unhealthy, evil influence in the circle in which he moves.

The effect is like the wave produced by the pebble thrown into the sea—it goes on and on, reaching out into immeasurable distance—with one lamentable difference, the last wave caused by the pebble's disturbance dies quietly away, but the evil effects of an impure book may grow stronger as they widen.

Consider the unwholesome effect of one unscrupulous journal. It is read eagerly by many, whose tastes are thus debased and vitiated to such a degree that they no longer enjoy the clean, pure sheet which perhaps also comes to their homes, but is, alas! neglected and forgotten. It is a fact that our American people tolerate, and a large class prefer, this very type of reading matter.

Look at the sensational journal of to-day, that which tells of the scandals, the prize fights, the shocking crimes, and which publishes a miserably low order of novelettes and adventures of the dime novel nature. It has found its way into thousands of homes, and is silently working its fatal effects.

In the impressive period of youth, it is so easy, so natural for these evil works to leave their impress, and after they are firmly rooted it may be that they will never be eradicated.

But we rejoice that there is in the field of literature much that is elevating and ennobling, setting forth principles that will develop and educate the growing intellect and purify the affections. Everywhere there are clean, pure journals, whose editors would not dishonor the profession of journalism by the publication of shallow, immoral or sensational matter, periodicals whose pages are unsullied, and endless books whose influence will produce a happier, better class of citizens.

To such literature let the minds of young men and women, boys and girls be directed. It is this grade of reading matter that should be found in all our homes. It should be read, aye, studied; not left in solitude upon some shelf out of reach. Make the books the pleasantest companions of the long winter evenings. By example show to the children the great importance of an early love of good books.

Each family must, of course, determine how many books, periodicals and journals may find entrance into the family circle. Limited means usually necessitate a limited library; but it is well to bear in mind, and instill this thought into the minds of children, that it is not the quantity but the quality of books read that is of prime importance.

Show me the man or woman who is well read in history, poetry and standard fiction, and you have shown one who is able to take his or her place in good society.

Judicious reading constitutes the best part of a man's education; it will surely produce only good and practical results. Give the children a taste for pure literature, and impress them with the truth that all that is impure is to be shunned as they would shun poisonous food. Is it not far more serious to poison the heart than the mere physical body?

Do not have a library in your house simply for show; make it a daily study. Cull from the rich volumes every truth they contain; make this knowledge your own, that you may impart it to others.

If only a limited number of books may be had, let them be the following, or works similar: In history, Macaulay, Guizot and Green; essays, Bacon and Macaulay; poetry, Milton, Scott, Goldsmith, Longfellow and Shakespeare; novels, Scott, Dickens and Thackeray. One who has learned to love such works as these, who finds his chief recreation in the perusal of their pure unsullied pages, is becoming better equipped, a thousand fold, for the duties of life than he who is content with the sensational trash that fills so many of our libraries.

—Emily H. Watson, in the *Jennens Miller Magazine*.

Origin of Familiar Phrases.

"To fire out," in the sense of a forcible ejection, is found in Shakespeare, in Sonnet 144.

"Cups that cheer, but not inebriate," are first mentioned by Cowper in the "Task." The allusion is to teacups.

"Facts are stubborn things" is an aphorism first used by La Sage in "Gil Blas." It has since become proverbial.

"No flies on him," given as an Americanism, is found in "Don Quixote," where it occurs as one of the sayings of Sancho Panza.

The expression to "rain cats and dogs," indicating a severe shower, is found in Dean Swift. It is supposed to be of proverbial origin, and much older than his time.

"Fiasco" means a bottle or flask. When the Italian glass blowers detected flaws in the vase they were blowing, they made an ordinary bottle of the failure, and hence the name.

The phrase "almighty dollar" was first used, so far as known, by Washington Irving. It has since passed into general employment to indicate the worship of wealth, both in this country and in England.

The phrase "to die in the last ditch" was first used by William, Prince of Orange, who, during the war with France, was asked what he would do in case the troops of Holland were defeated in the field and who replied: "I will die in the last ditch."

"To put one's foot in it" is an English country saying. After the milk is drawn from the cows, it is commonly placed in large flat pans and set on the ground to cool, in which position it is an easy matter for a clumsy fellow to put his foot in the pan.

"To save one's bacon," that is, to make a narrow escape, is supposed to refer to the Dunmow flicht. For many centuries it was the custom at Dunmow, in England, to present a flicht of bacon to a married couple of twenty years' standing who would make oath on the Scriptures that they had never had a quarrel. To come close to a quarrel without an actual rupture was, in the popular dialect, "to save one's bacon."

The slang term of "Dago," now applied to persons of Italian birth or origin, was first used in Louisiana and applied to Spaniards. San Diego was the patron saint of Spain, and the frequency with which Spaniards called upon his name caused them to be termed "Diegos," the expression being afterward broadened to include Portuguese and Italians, and finally being limited to the latter nationality.

"Running the gauntlet," a punishment supposed to be peculiar to the American Indians, was originated in the British navy. Every sailor in the crew but the offenders to be punished was provided with a switch, which he was required to lay briskly on the bare shoulders of the man who did the running between the two lines. The Indians observed the punishment inflicted in Virginia and Canada, and adopted it as a form of torture.

To "pile on agony" is popularly supposed to be an Americanism. It is found, however, in one of the letters of Charlotte Bronte.

"In the same boat," an expression often given by English authorities as an Americanism, really dates back to the first Christian century, when it was used by Clement I., Bishop of Rome, about the year 100, in a letter to the Church of Corinth.

The soubriquet, "Father of his country," was first applied to Marius, the Roman officer who (B. C. 102 and 101) won signal victories over the Northern barbarians.

"Barking up the wrong tree," meaning that an individual is mistakenly following the wrong impression, is believed to be an Americanism borrowed from the fact that squirrel dogs will often bark at the root of a tree from which their game has escaped by passing from branch to branch.

To "face the music" is a metaphor borrowed from the stage, where the player comes to the front and faces the orchestra.

To "take the cake" is an expression which seems to have originated among the colored people of the South. Cake walks, or promenades in which cakes were offered as a reward for grace of demeanor, were formerly common in the Southern States, and are even now known in many localities.

The expression "bloody shirt" is believed to have originated with the Italians of New Orleans. There were many natives of Corsica among them, and in that turbulent island when a man was killed in one of the private feuds which were continually occurring, his bloody shirt and other garments were exposed at the funeral in order to incite his relatives to vengeance.

The Use of Slang.

A MAN born and bred in the United States fails to appreciate how much slang he daily uses in conversation," said an intelligent American who had just returned from a continental tour. "He fully appreciates these blemishes, however, when he returns to America after having had daily intercourse with some of the well-bred persons in Europe. He picks up these blots on perfect speech so gradually, and they multiply so rapidly that before he is aware of the extent of these acquisitions at least one-tenth part of his vocabulary consists of slang expressions. This fact is so true of America that even the ignorant peasants of Ireland recognize it when their countrymen return to their native land. As heard in America slang seems to add force and expression to conversation, but this is only seeming, for when contrasted with really simple and consequently elegant diction the difference in strength can readily be seen. There are some slang words, however, in the American vocabulary which, if used at the right time and place, find their bull's-eye like a minnie ball. But as a rule the use of slang words is only a blemish on conversation, and its use cannot be too heartily condemned."



THERE IS NO UNBELIEF.

THERE is no unbelief:
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod
And waits to see it push away the clod,
He trusts in God.

Whoever says when clouds are in the sky,
"Be patient, heart, light breaketh by and by,"
Trusts the Most High.

Whoever sees 'neath winter's field of snow
The silent harvest of the future grow,
God's power must know.

Whoever lies down on his couch to sleep,
Content to look each sense in slumber deep,
Knows God will keep.

Whoever says "To-morrow," "The Unknown,"
"The Future," trusts that power alone
He dares disown.

The heart that looks on when the eyelids close,
And dares to live when life has only woes,
God's comfort knows.

There is no unbelief:
And day by day, and night, unconsciously,
The heart lives by that faith the lips deny—
God knoweth why. —Dulver.

A Graven Image.

IT WAS a bright afternoon in the early autumn, and Miss Eulora Dillon was drifting helplessly through a great retail store in up-town New York. The noise and rush confused her; she knew not which way to turn, and was too timid to ask any one in the busy crowd to direct her. At last, quite by accident, Miss Eulora found herself at the foot of a flight of stairs, and because fewer people were passing that way, she chose to ascend them. She paused on the first landing to rest, and her glance fell upon a framed photograph that hung upon the wall. Miss Eulora regarded it with sudden and intense interest. Her breath came quickly; she stood as if spellbound.

The picture was a Madonna by one of the modern painters. She knew nothing of Madonnas. What she saw was a tall, symmetrical woman, with a gracious, beautiful face, which expressed no larger share of divinity than belongs to all great motherhood. The child in her arms was a winsome baby, with deep, serious eyes. Both heads were without halos, but a sort of diffused light surrounded the entire figures of mother and child.

The price of the picture was plainly ticketed in one corner. It was five dollars, frame and all. Miss Eulora had come to New York to spend exactly that sum for a new bonnet. Five dollars and her fare home was all that her purse contained—but the picture held her with its fascinating eyes.

"I can do without the bonnet," she reasoned with herself. "To be sure, seven years' wear is a good deal for one bonnet. I don't care though! I've got to have that picture. I can't go home without it."

Thirty minutes later she sat in a waiting-room at the Grand Central Depot with her newly-acquired treasure sheathed in brown paper, beside her. It was half-past three; in just fifteen minutes her train would leave. But Miss Eulora had altered her plans. Every woman in Worthington knew that she had gone to New York to purchase a bonnet, and every woman in Worthington would be sure to wonder at the big square package she carried instead of a bonnet box.

"There's a train leaves at seven," she reflected. "I'll take that one."

So she sat there patiently, happy in her new possession. She was a tall, thin woman of forty, better-looking in her middle age than she had ever been in youth. Her eyes were dark and sweet; her reddish-grey hair parted in graceful lines over her forehead. Her mouth was very pleasant when she smiled, but she was growing weary when her train was called, and as she dropped into her seat in the car, she was glad that her exciting day was nearly over.

Arrived at Worthington, she looked furtively around to see if there were those in the dimly lighted station who might be interested in her and her burden. There was nobody, and with a brisk step she started for home. Ten minutes' walk brought her to a large, square frame house with about an acre of ground attached to it, her own property. Three rooms were all she occupied, the rent of the remainder serving to eke out her slender income.

Miss Eulora was sitting in her tiny kitchen cozily enjoying a late tea when she heard a knock at her sitting-room door. She arose and admitted Mrs. Fish, her tenant.

Mrs. Fish was a little, dilapidated woman. Her gowns were always limp and dragged; her light drab hair had a stringy, untidy look; her face, much the same color as her hair, was flabby in every feature. She and her brood of noisy children had lived six months in Miss Eulora's house, and the feminine portion of Worthington had long exercised itself over the matter of Miss Eulora's tenants. Miss Eulora was thrifty, while Mrs. Fish was decidedly "shiftless"; yet the former evidently liked her tenants, and had no idea of giving them notice to leave.

The caller dropped into the cane-seated rocker. "I thought you was to home by this time," she said. "I was up here more'n an hour ago. You're later than you expected to be, ain't you?"

"Yes," was the brief reply. "Did you get suited with a bonnet?"

"No."

"Well, that's too bad. Had to take something you didn't like? Let me see it. Mebbe it ain't so bad as you think."

"I didn't get a bonnet. I changed my mind."

Mrs. Fish's drab eyes dilated with amazement.

"Good land! Changed your mind! You don't mean to say you went to New York for a bonnet and came back without one!"

"Yes, I do," said Miss Eulora, desperately.

"Well, I never!" exclaimed Mrs. Fish. "I truly never did!"

"How's Benny's cold?" asked Miss Eulora, abruptly changing the subject.

Mrs. Fish answered, but as one feeling no interest in the query. Miss Eulora showed an invincible determination not to return to the bonnet question, and very soon Mrs. Fish took her leave, regretting that it was too late to carry the news to any of the neighbors.

After the door closed behind her, Miss Eulora placed her Madonna on a tall mahogany bureau that stood at the foot of the bed in her chamber. There were no other pictures in the room. Visitors were never admitted there, and she chose the place for safety. "I'll have to be careful about closing the door," she thought.

She took her little glass lamp and set it down on the bureau, then stood and looked at the picture, her thin hands clasped and working nervously, her face drawn with keen feeling.

Miss Eulora's girlhood had been a lonely one. She did not mourn the lover and husband she had never known; but for the children that might have been hers, had her lot been different, her heart cried out with perpetual longing. The fairest sight in the world to her was a happy mother and child, and the Madonna was a representation of the keenest bliss life could afford.

The following morning Miss Eulora was the first one in church. She had not chosen to walk up the aisle a target for a battery of eyes. Every woman who entered, the moment her head was lifted from its attitude of devotion on the back of the seat in front, allowed her eyes to seek Miss Eulora's bonnet.

In a pew near by the object of general interest, sat the only woman who had lived in Worthington as long as Miss Eulora. The two preserved a sort of intimacy, but Miss Eulora was secretly afraid of Susan Larkin, and Susan envied Miss Eulora. Susan had none of Miss Eulora's faded daintiness of attire. She was a tall, comely woman, with glossy black hair untouched with grey; her eyes were black and snapping, and she still retained the red cheeks of her youth.

Susan was much the richer of the two, and dressed more extravagantly than any one in the neighborhood, but the village people failed to call her "Miss," a mark of respect they invariably paid to Eulora Dillon. Then, too, the latter had a certain nicety of pronunciation, inherited from her father, that offended Susan. She called it "stuck up" to speak better than one's neighbors.

She sat this morning in a gay paisley shawl and velvet bonnet with a red wing, inwardly resenting Miss Eulora's quiet dress.

"I thank my stars," she said to herself, "that I ain't so poor or so high that I can't buy myself a new bonnet when I need it!"

After the service she was the first to shake hands with the wearer of the despised bonnet.

"You're lookin' real saller," she said. "Ain't you well?"

"I never do have much color," responded the other. "I am very well indeed."

"Well, it struck me just now you was uncommon pale."

Miss Eulora smiled gently. "You are well, aren't you?"

"Yes, thank you!" Susan fairly snapped the words. "It was a special vexation to her that Miss Eulora always said 'aren't' instead of 'ain't.'"

On Thursday of the following week, Miss Eulora sat at her window looking into her front yard with an agitated expression. The front yard was filled with lines full of clothes flapping wildly in the fresh autumn wind. Mrs. Fish had washed on Monday, the weather had been perfect all the week, yet there still hung the clothes. It vexed Miss Eulora's very soul.

"I really must speak to her," she said to herself; "I really must. It was so last week, and it is often so."

She went downstairs and found Mrs. Fish in the kitchen, making noisy preparations for dinner, while the children wrangled about her. Miss Eulora's appearance produced a lull. She made her complaint with exquisite gentleness.

"You know, Mrs. Fish," she said finally, "they have to come in, and it might as well be as soon as they are dry."

"Lord bless you, Miss Eulora," cried Mrs. Fish, who trembled at the thought of offending a most desirable landlady, "I know it, but I'm so drove with work and children. I'll take 'em right in. It won't never happen no more."

Then, to mitigate the sharpness of what she considered a severe rebuke, Miss Eulora seated herself in the big brown rocker, in compliance with Mrs. Fish's almost vehement invitation. Presently six-year-old Jimmy came to show her his new First Reader, and Molly leaned a soft cheek against her shoulder, while the three-year-old twins strove to climb into her lap. She admired Jimmy's reader to his heart's content, and petted the other three until they laughed with pleasure. A brooding peace seemed to fill the dingy kitchen; the mother felt its influence, and smiled unconsciously as she went to take in the clothes.

She had not been gone long when some one tapped gently on the door. Molly ran to open it, and admitted Susan Larkin. There was an unwonted expression in her black eyes.

"Good-mornin', Eulory," she said, sociably. "I thought you was out. I was up to your place, and waited a considerable while. I wanted you to show me how to make them new tidies you got on your sofa and chairs. They're real handsome. I was lookin' at 'em just now. I'm goin' to make mine outer white cord and red wool. I can't stay no longer now, though. I've gotter get home, it bein' nigh twelve o'clock."

Miss Eulora flushed slightly. The thought of Susan alone upstairs in her sitting-room was very disagreeable. "To be sure," she reflected, "the bedroom door was closed."

"I'll show you at any time," Susan, she said.

"Well, I must be goin'," responded the other. "Beats all, the fuss you make over them children!"

With this parting speech the door closed on her portly figure in its gayly flowered wrapper.

Miss Eulora was not a suspicious person. Her mind was entirely free from apprehension that afternoon as she stood before the precious picture—her treasure hidden from all eyes. She smiled at the happy mother, and thought within herself, "I know why you are glad;" she looked into the solemn eyes of the baby, and her own filled with tears. Her hands were folded together; her lips moved.

"O deary me! O deary me!" she murmured under her breath. There was a stir in the outer room; she turned suddenly; in the open bedroom door stood Susan Larkin, her rosy face growing rosier as she met Miss Eulora's indignant eyes.

"I knocked, but you didn't hear me," she said, confusedly.

"I thought maybe you was asleep."

Miss Eulora came out into the sitting-room and sat down; she did not offer her caller a seat. "I did not hear you, and I was not asleep," she said, deliberately. "It is strange."

An awful suspicion had taken possession of Susan's mind; it grew rapidly to settled belief. In one way she was an intrepid woman. Her method of defense, when she felt herself in the wrong, was invariably to make a counter accusation.

"No," she retorted, excitedly; "you was so took up a-prayin' to your graven image that you couldn't hear nothing."

Miss Eulora was utterly amazed.

"I haven't any graven image," she faltered.

"It's all the same. You've got a pictur' of the Virgin in there. Oh, Eulory Dillon! you, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister!"

"A picture of the Virgin!" reiterated Miss Eulora.

"Don't pretend you didn't know it, Eulory Dillon! If I had turned Papist, I'd be honest about it."

A fierce wrath took possession of Miss Eulora; she did not remember ever feeling so before. She threw discretion to the winds, arose and opened the door; uttering no word, she pointed the way out, and as silently Susan departed.

People are surprisingly credulous at times. When Susan spied about the village relating the apostasy of Eulora Dillon, she found many ready to listen and believe. They remembered several things that gave an appearance of truth to the story.

There were very few Catholics in Worthington, and no Catholic church. People of that faith attended a church three miles away in a neighboring village. They walked there and back, in all sorts of weather, every Sunday, and Miss Eulora had frequently been heard to commend their faithfulness. Nor was that all. The mystery of Miss Eulora's tenant was now explained, the women said, for Mrs. Fish was a devout Catholic, and every Sunday trudged three miles to nine o'clock mass. They also remembered that Miss Eulora had gone with her to a Good Friday serv-

ice; and now Susan Larkin had seen Miss Eulora praying to a "graven image" of the Virgin. They were surprised, of course, but the whole thing was very clear. Doing their duty as good Protestants, they promptly sent Miss Eulora to Coventry.

And Miss Eulora, as good a Protestant as any of them felt their coolness keenly, but felt more keenly their belief in her apostasy. She had never identified her beautiful picture of motherhood with the bright blue and red representation of the Virgin, labeled "The Sacred Heart of Mary," that adorned Mrs. Fish's best room. She said never a word to any one about the matter, but suffered in silence. Sunday morning always found her in her seat at church, but she went nowhere else.

At last the trouble reached the ears of the minister's wife, Mrs. Ames. She was a young woman, noted for her sweetness and sense. Every one in the village loved her. To be sure, some said that she laughed too much for a minister's wife; others remarked that it was a shame how plainly she dressed her baby—not a bit of embroidery to be seen anywhere on his dresses—while others observed that she made an idol of him. Still, every one admitted that these were trifling faults, and that there was no one so nearly perfect as Mrs. Ames.

She was a little, plump woman, as pink and white, as round and dimpled, as her own baby. When she heard about Miss Eulora's "graven image," she went straight to the originator of the trouble, and treated the matter with a vigor that made Susan feel quite helpless.

"Don't you know," asked Mrs. Ames, "that many good Protestants have pictures of Mary in their homes because of their beauty? It is dreadful to misjudge any one. And Miss Eulora, too! The best and kindest woman!"

"What was she hiding it for?" demanded Susan.

"If she didn't want it known that she had it, I think it strange that any one should have found it out. I do not see how any one could without spying," said Mrs. Ames. Susan's face grew crimson; she had nothing more to say. When Mrs. Ames left her, she was quite subdued.

The same day Miss Eulora sat with her loneliness pressing heavily upon her; her face had a wintry, desolate look. A gentle hand knocked at the door.

"Come in," said Miss Eulora, who felt too listless to rise and admit her visitor.

Rosy little Mrs. Ames entered, with her baby in her arms. "Baby and I have come to see you," she said, her blue eyes beaming sweetness.

Miss Eulora gave her the rocking chair and sat down by the window. The baby stood on his restless little feet and nestled his pink face in his mother's shoulder with a sudden fit of shyness. His little round head was covered with a soft fluff of yellow hair. The women looked at the baby; there was the same expression in the eyes of both, only one was glad and proud, the other was sorrowful.

Suddenly Miss Eulora burst into tears—crying as she had not cried for years. "O deary me! O deary me!" she sobbed.

Mrs. Ames rose with the baby on one arm and put the other about the weeping woman. "Dear Miss Eulora," she said. Miss Eulora, looking through her tears into the kind eyes, was impelled, by she knew not what, to tell her the story of her picture, and, in the telling, peace possessed her soul. The living mother stood with her boy in her arms and looked at the pictured mother and child. Her own eyes filled with tears.

After that a few wise words from the minister and his wife soon dispelled the animosity towards the "graven image."

Two women were talking about the matter over a cup of tea. "Well," said one finally, "I guess Susan Larkin feels pretty cheap. Anyway, she'll keep her mouth shut one while. We was fools to believe such an unlikely story. And we know now why Miss Eulora puts up with that shiftless Mrs. Fish."

—Ida G. Burch, in *The Outlook*.

Misprints in the Bible.

MANY lists of misprints in the bible have been printed, but the following by the Brooklyn Eagle, is probably the best in existence:

The Breeches Bible is so named because it contains the phrase: "They sewed figge tree leaves together, and made themselves breeches." Genesis iii: 7. Printed in 1506.

The Bug Bible: "So that thou shalt not nede to be afraid for any Bugges by night, nor for the arrow that flyeth by day." Psalms xci: 5. Printed in 1501.

The Treacle Bible: "Is there not treacle in Gilead?" Jeremiah viii: 22. Printed in 1568.

The Rosin Bible, printed in 1609, translates the same verse: "Is there no rosin in Gilead?"

The Placemaker's Bible: "Blessed are the placemakers." Matthew v: 9. 1561-2.

The Vinegar Bible: "The Parable of the Vinegar" appears instead of "The Parable of the Vineyard," as a chapter heading to Luke xx in an Oxford edition, published in 1717.

The Ear-to-Ear Bible: "Who hath ears to ear, let him hear." Matthew xiii: 43. 1810.

The Standing Fishes Bible: "And it shall come to pass that the fishes will stand upon it." Ezekiel xlvii: 10. 1806.

The Discharge Bible: "I discharge thee before God." I Timothy v: 21. 1806.

The Wife-Hater Bible: "If any man come to me and hate not his father * * * yea, and his own wife also," etc. Luke xiv: 26. 1810.

Rebekah's Camels Bible: "And Rebekah arose and her camels." Genesis xxiv: 61. 1823.

To Remain Bible: "Perscuted him that was born after the spirit to remain, even so it is now." Galatians v: 29. When this Bible was in the press at Cambridge, the proofreader, in doubt whether he should remove a comma, applied to his superior, who penciled on the margin the words "To remain." This reply was thus transferred to the body of the text.

The Wicked Bible, printed in London in 1631, was so called because the negation was omitted in the seventh commandment, thus placing an awful injunction on the faithful.

The Printers' Bible makes David pathetically complain that printers (instead of princes) have persecuted without a cause.

The He and She Bibles: From the respective readings of Ruth iii: 15, one reading that "she went into the city," the other has it "he went." 1611.

The Thumb Bible, being one inch square and half an inch thick, was published in Aberdeen, 1670.

The Murderers' Bible, so called from an error in Jude, verse 16, the word "murderers" being used for "murmurers." 1801.

Wierix's Bible: The edition of this Bible contains a plate by John Wierix, representing the feast of Dives, with Lazarus at his door. In the rich man's banqueting room there is a dwarf playing with a monkey, to contribute to the merriment of the company, according to the custom among people of rank in the 16th century.

The Blue Wrapper.

Do NOT forget that when you receive your QUEEN OF FASHION in a blue wrapper, it means that your subscription expires with that issue and that we hope you will renew it promptly.

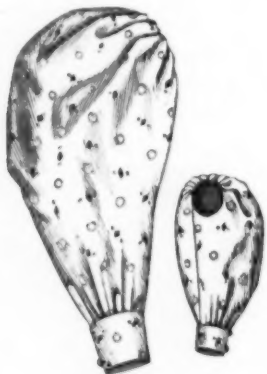


4279

LADIES' WAIST.—Fancy waists bid fair to be popular all the fall, and a decoration in the way of a broad shoulder collar is especially admired, whether in silk, wool or wash fabrics.

The illustration represents a development of this model in taffeta silk, with shoulder collar composed of white mull, insertion and embroidery. An effective collar may be made of the same material as the waist, ornamented with strips of white or black lace insertion over a contrasting color, or rows of beading through which is run velvet or satin ribbon, bright or delicate in tint as the material requires.

For further description of No. 4279, see medium elsewhere.



4288

No. 4288.—**LADIES' IMPROVED SHIRT SLEEVE**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 13 to 15 inches arm measure, corresponding to 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct arm measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4187

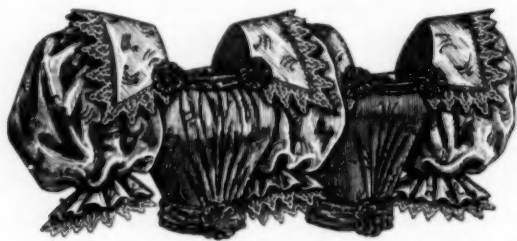
LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE (with French Back and half-fitting Front which may be made into a tight-fitting front by taking up the darts indicated in the pattern).

No. 4187.—**Ladies' Dressing Sacque**, requires for medium size, 5 yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, from 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Price, 25 cts.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

FEATHERBONE is a light-weight substitute for whalebone.

Dresses boned with it keep their shape perfectly, retaining the graceful curve necessary to a well-fitting gown. One of the many advantages derived from its use is that it may readily be sewed on the material of the bodice. The narrow width may be used in stiffening collars, revers and the bottom of skirts, producing the desired flare. When run across the front breadth of a skirt just below the fullest portion of the figure, it prevents the front breadth from "breaking" or wobbling between the feet—a fault, by the way, common where one is at all inclined to embonpoint. As it is light, pliable and inexpensive, there is little wonder at its increased popularity.



4113

No. 4113.—**LADIES' EVENING WAIST** (in Pompadour outline and having Elbow Puff Sleeves), requires for medium size, $5\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

THE present season has developed some novel and fantastic styles in belts. One is a wide girdle of black elastic webbing, somewhat like a cricket belt. All the imported belts are extremely wide. A new snakeskin belt is like a real snake, its tail curving round the wearer's waist and tucking into its mouth by way of fastening.



4287-4289

LADIES' COSTUME.—Nothing like the exquisite summer fabrics of this season has ever before been put on the market, and never has the wearer of the fabrics appeared to a better advantage than in the dainty, Frenchy modes of making up these same materials.

The illustration represents a simple, yet stylish toilet of black grenadine crepon and cream insertion over a cool, grey-blue silk lining, a shading of the same greyish-blue appearing in the woven figures dotted over the material.

The same model may be pleasingly developed in wash silk, challis, chambray, dimity, cambric, cross-barred muslin, lawn or gingham.

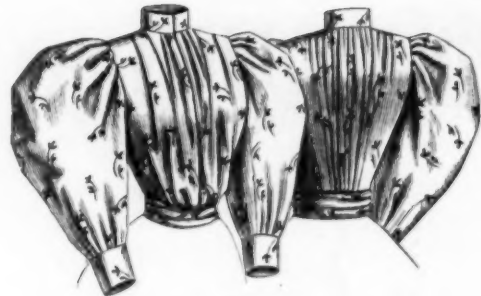
For further description of Nos. 4287 and 4289, see mediums above and below.



4289

No. 4289.—**LADIES' EIGHT PIECE SKIRT** (for narrow material), requires for medium size, $10\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide. Length of front, 41 inches. Width around bottom, 47½ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Price, 30 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct waist measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4287

No. 4287.—**LADIES' WAIST**, requires for medium size, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards lining. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

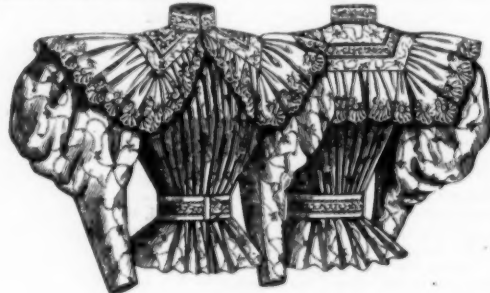


4220

No. 4220.—**LADIES' SLEEVE**, requires for medium size, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 13 to 15 inches arm measure, corresponding to 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct arm measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

THE prettiest sheer white collars or stocks are of soft creamy mull, batiste, lawn or nainsook, tucked by hand in two clusters each of five or six tiny tucks, around the neck. An insertion, half an inch wide, of yellow Valenciennes is between these clusters. Both edges—top and bottom—are finished with scalloped edging to match the insertion. When completed this is four or five inches wide, and is drawn in folds around a collar-band of white silk two inches deep, and hooked under a rosette made of row after row of the yellow Valenciennes edging. Still other batiste collars are of tucks and insertion with straight hemmed edges instead of the lace finish, and have two Paquin points of the batiste turned over at the top.



4279

No. 4279.—**LADIES' WAIST**, requires for medium size, $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $5\frac{3}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Insertion represented, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards; lace, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards; lining, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 30 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4281

No. 4281.—**LADIES' COMBINATION SKIRT AND CORSET COVER**, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Embroidery represented: Wide, 5 yards; narrow, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 30 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



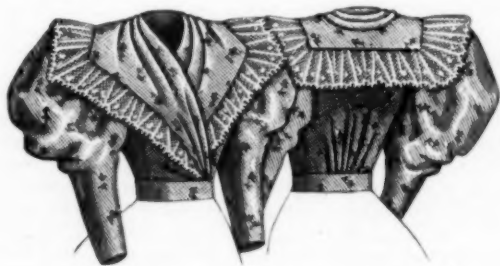
4269

LADIES' SURPLICE WAIST.—Cool, light, airy looking materials called for by the sultry July and August weather are made up into surplice waists to avoid the stiff, many-folded stock collar close about the throat.

If the clear white of wash fabrics is unbecoming, soften it with rows of ecru insertion and ruffles of ecru lace. The combination of ecru and butter-colored laces with white goods is in high favor this season.

Dotted Swiss, batiste, mull, dimity, nainsook, linen lawn, pongee and summer silk are used with lace of the point Venise, point d'Esprit or Valenciennes variety.

For further description of No. 4269, see medium below.



4269

No. 4269.—**LADIES' SURPLICE WAIST**, requires for medium size, 6 yards material 22 inches wide, 4 3/4 yards 27 inches wide, or 4 1/2 yards 36 inches wide. Lining, 2 1/4 yards 27 inches wide; Lace, 3 3/4 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

TUCKED mousseline-de-soie in black or white, with narrow cream lace between each row of tucking, is sold by the yard and used for the full fronts so much in vogue. Open-work mousseline de soie in all colors is used for the same purpose. Among the black trimmings are point Venise, chantilly, embroidered batiste in black with jetted bands, and plaited black chiffon in the various depths. By the way, this plaited chiffon also comes in the daintiest of colors and is exceedingly beautiful when used upon dancing or party gowns or utilized in the making of neck garniture associated with insertion applied over brilliant hued ribbon.

Linen fronts in ecru, brown and grey, have linings of delicate tints showing faintly through the mesh of the linen, giving an almost iridescent tinge.

Grass cloth insertion in flax color is a novelty usually stitched over a lining of lavender, pink or blue; patterns of this same insertion are embroidered in Persian combinations of color; again in black silk or bow knots of white. "All-over" perforated grass-cloth embroidered in black or colors is a striking novelty, ranging of course among the higher priced trimmings.



4286

LADIES' CAPE.—A particularly stylish design, and one becoming to either stout or slender figures. Represented here in silk or satin with jetted collar and ornaments, and satin ribbon bows. Cloth capes have passementerie or braided collars with points of the trimming extending upward between the plaits.

No. 4286.—**Ladies' Cape**, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 22 inches wide, or 2 3/4 yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 25 cents.

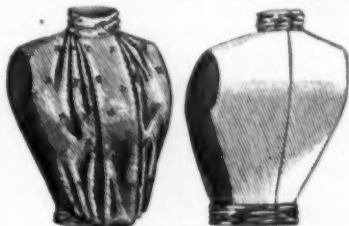
When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4280

No. 4280.—**LADIES' BLAZER JACKET** (with full rippled back), requires for medium size, 4 1/4 yards material 27 inches wide, 3 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 3 1/4 yards 44 inches wide; braid, 2 1/4 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4247

No. 4247.—**LADIES' BLOUSE VEST**, requires for medium size, 2 3/4 yards material 22 inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 27 inches wide, or 1 1/4 yards 36 inches wide; lining, 1 1/4 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

BRIGHT colored silk linings are in fashion, and one sees the most startling contrasts in the matter of color. For instance, a green cloth skirt is lined with pale blue, one of brown with geranium pink or grey with old rose. Capes have especially brilliant linings of the changeable taffeta silks, showing with every movement of the shoulders.

Alpaca has come into favor again for smart street and outing gowns, its shining surface shedding the dust, and its light weight lending itself readily to the full folds of present capes and skirts.



4286-4268

LADIES' TRAVELING OR STREET COSTUME.—With the voluminous sleeves of even summer silk or shirt waists, capes are almost indispensable.

The special feature of the cape shown with this costume is the smoothly fitting front and back and the full, shaped box-plaits from the shoulders, making a garment peculiarly becoming to almost any figure.

Trimnings of ribbon and passementerie and lining of plaided or changeable silk complete an extremely stylish wrap to be worn with a suit or separately.

For further description of Nos. 4286-4268, see mediums opposite.



4280-4268-4247

LADIES' BLAZER COSTUME.—consisting of a jaunty blazer jacket with broad revers and full rippled back, a French blouse vest with box-plaited front and crush collar and a stylish flaring skirt, measuring 5 1/4 yards around the bottom.

A variety of shirt waists may be worn with this costume or a blouse of either soft silk or linen.

Scotch mixtures, pin checks and stripes, tweeds, serge and diagonals are most in vogue for warm outing suits; duck, pique, Galatea, Teviot suiting and percale for wash suits, with revers and shoulder collar overlaid with white or braiding. The vest is of silk or linen. For further description of Nos. 4280, 4268 and 4247, see mediums on this page.

FOR mountain and seaside dresses, nothing is quite as serviceable as the new imported linen and cotton outing cloths, chosen in preference to the more wooly flannels so long in vogue. Simplicity in both style and trimming is the rule. The skirt should be cut from four and one-half to five yards wide; finished with twelve inch facing, and, of course, unlined. The jacket may be of the regulation coat shape with slight flare in the back, and huge drooping sleeves, or modeled after one of those charming little Etons so becoming to youthful figures.

Corded ducks in white, tan, yellow, brown and china blue are sold extensively for tailor gowns; Teviot suiting, a basket weave cotton goods resembling woolen goods, in stripes, checks, seeded stripes, figures and tweed effects are chosen for street, or outing wear.

Crepon gingham for afternoon are trimmed with lace or embroidery, and worn with belt and fancy buckle.

Some of the new chambrays show an open-work border of embroidery which requires a self-colored lining. The work is in white, on pink, blue, tan, green, or yellow. The skirts cannot be gored owing to the border. The favorite batistes and organdies are in striped and chine or blurred patterns, and are made up with net-top guipure or Valenciennes lace and Dresden ribbons in colored chine designs on white or very light-colored taffetas, gros-grain or satin grounds.



4268

No. 4268.—**LADIES' THREE-GORED SKIRT** (with three shaped box-plaits in the back), which measures 5 1/4 yards around the bottom, requires for the medium size, 7 1/4 yards material 27 inches wide, 7 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 6 1/2 yards 44 inches wide. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches. Cut in 5 sizes, from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Price, 30 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct waist measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

COSY CORNER



BEAUTIFUL THREADS OF GOLD.

Weaving them into a work-a-day life,
Beautiful threads of gold!
A thread of joy and a strand of strife,
And yet the hands that hold
May fashion them out into patterns rare,
Designs of beauty new and fair,
Till the master weaver finds them there,
In beautiful threads of gold.

Weaving them in with a patient hand,
Beautiful threads of gold!
Filling them in as the artist planned
When he had life's sombre fold.
Weaving them in with the homeliest cares
Over some burden another bears,
Glad that the master weaver spares
Some beautiful threads of gold.

Weaving them in with hopes and fears,
Beautiful threads of gold;
Brighter the gold of the thread appears
As the web of life grows old.
Weaving them in with a smile and song,
Wonderful threads so fine and strong,
Under the good and over the wrong
Weave beautiful threads of gold.

Weaving them in with a watchful eye
Beautiful threads of gold,
To shine across where the shadows lie
When the web is all unrolled.
Weaving them in when the Master's call
Lets the bright threads break and the shuttle fall
And angels come down to gather them all,
Life's broken threads of gold.

—Anna J. Granville.

The Summer Home.

WRITERS for home papers are apt to forget that only about one reader in twenty can afford to carry out the expensive, though attractive suggestions so lavishly offered. Possibilities in the store windows, and practicabilities when it comes to dollars and cents, are two different stories.

It may be the proper thing—it certainly would be a charming arrangement—for the housewife to take up her heavy rugs and carpets and put down matting at the first hint of warm weather, and to substitute wicker and unique bent-wood furniture for the stuffy upholstered pieces that are an aggravation in the summer rooms, but it is absolutely out of the question in all but exceptional cases, and, therefore, it is cruelty to housekeepers to continually harp on this method of procedure. There are certain changes, however, that are within the reach of all—changes that will make a room seem newly fitted at slight expense. Banish the plush-covered chairs and sofas, by all means, carefully putting them in swaddling clothes until the hot, dusty weather is over, and then see what else in the room is liable to give it a warm look.

Begin with the draperies; they play a most important part in the freshening of a winter home into a summer one, and nothing makes more difference in the appearance of the house than a change in the hangings. All heavy damask, chenille or silk curtains and portieres should be taken down, cleansed and packed away. Freshly laundered curtains, or, perhaps, bead portieres or bamboo hanging, should be substituted.

Scrim is dainty and lacelike, but dotted muslin is in high favor. Dots of all sizes and colors are chosen. Old-blue dots the size of a dime on a white ground are effective in blue rooms. Yellow is also light and pretty, while white adapts itself to all sorts of apartments.

Denim for furniture coverings is as delightfully cheap as ever and more delightfully varied in color and design. For thirty cents a yard one may purchase dull colored, aesthetic looking material stamped with designs that bear a striking resemblance to those of the expensive brocaded damask. This denim is particularly desirable for doorway draping, divan coverings, sofa cushions, table spreads and the like, and is cool to the touch and a relief to the eye after the felt and chenille and plush of the winter.

One of the most pleasing shades in the art denims is a tint that is neither brown nor pink, though inclining to both. Perhaps cinnamon color will best express it. This shade of denim looks best when worked with white. A pillow and a table cover lately worked in it have frills of white China silk. The olive and Chinese yellow shades are charming worked with black silk, and are brightened by occasional touches of Japanese gold couched along the edges of a pattern worked with black in long and short stitch.

For a room that has but little promiscuous tramping through it, a drugget, made of strips of denim sewed together and held in place by means of small brass rings and brads, will be found an agreeable change, and will also save the colors in the carpet.

The woman who rejoices in home-made things will be pleased to learn that a rug may be made from coffee sacks. Take a sack of the size required and hem it. Then from another sack cut strips eight inches wide, fold down the centre (leaving the double strips four inches wide) and sew firmly to the foundation about half an inch apart. After it is all covered, dye the rug any desired color, and after it is dry fringe out the strips to half a dozen threads.

Did you ever try getting up clubs of subscribers to THE QUEEN OF FASHION? Of course, you know how successful other people have been. Then why should you not be equally, if not more successful?

Send for our 32-page Premium Catalogue, FREE.

Fancy Aprons.

YOU girls don't wear aprons as much as your mother did when she was young. Perhaps she has told you so herself on occasions when your dress needed the protection you were too proud or too careless to give it. In her day, the neat, trim young woman did not consider herself dressed for the afternoon, until she had tied a snowy white apron over her smoothly ironed print dress. It is so much easier to do up an apron, or even two or three aprons, than it is a dress.



Of course you wear housekeeping aprons about your work, generous skirted gingham aprons with or without bibs, and equally, of course, you have a sewing apron of sateen or turkey red, with the end turned up to form a deep pocket half the depth and the whole width of the apron.

Then you may be glad to see these coquettish affairs of mull and lace and ribbon for dress-up aprons, though you will have to be nearly as careful of them as you would of your dress.

The odd-shaped little bib pinafore was simply a large square of hemstitched dotted Swiss, with the corners turned back for pockets, and with baby ribbon of pale blue run through the wide hemstitching, ending in little rosettes, as shown. Blue ribbon belt, bows and ends completed what really deserved the title of "confection." The wearer calmly announced that she had copied the shape from the bandana aprons worn by Southern girls and called by them "piazza" aprons. The bandanas sold down there are larger and gayer than those manufactured for Northern use—just about as magnificently colored as the ones sold in the Italian section of New York—and make very picturesque aprons indeed.



Nainsook or batiste with ecru lace and deep cream ribbons were chosen for the first of the two aprons given together, and ecru mull trimmed with butter-colored valenciennes edging, ruffled as full as it could be put on, was the rather expensive combination of the second. Tiny bunches of violets decorated the shoulders and one corner of the hem, but then this apron was worn at an informal violet luncheon.

The next one is odd and girlish and can only be worn over drooping sleeves, for the insertion band and embroidered ruffles are to be pulled down well over the shoulders, and not to be worn under the arms as you may have imagined from the position of the ribbons. A sheer white organdy with Swiss embroidery and insertion and black velvet ribbon bows were used for this pretty apron.

And finally, we have an inexpensive, dainty lawn with lavender figure on a white ground and lavender ribbons and rosettes to match. The shoulder ruffles form a square across the back which will need to be pinned in place.

Aprons without bibs are shaped much alike—the individuality being in the manner of trimming. Plain clusters of tucks with Irish point insertion and embroidered ruffling is the most serviceable, and at the same time the most presentable combination for ordinary occasions.

Hanging Baskets.

HANGING baskets are always desirable for windows, verandas and under the trees, and it is of special importance to have them deep enough to hold plenty of soil, so that the roots will not lay against the sides of the porous pot and become scorched in the hot sun. The summer blooming oxalis is always satisfactory for this purpose, as the rich mass of foliage will droop down and cover the sides of the baskets, and the graceful spikes and clusters of bloom continue to develop all summer long.

The oxalis bowel has large rose-colored flowers, rich green leaves, is a very thrifty grower, and withal the most valuable of the oxalis family for hanging-pots. Give it a rather sandy soil, all the water it can drink, good drainage and plenty of sunshine.

The various tradescantias, with their handsome variegations, should also find a place in these hanging baskets. They are easily rooted from slips, and a small plant will produce many thrifty plants if the branches are broken at all the joints and rooted in dishes of sand, and when planted in the baskets they will soon form long ropes of handsome glossy foliage.

The most satisfactory method of watering a hanging basket is to put it in a pail of water; do not remove till all bubbling ceases, showing that the water has soaked through the mould. This should be done twice a week in addition to daily spraying.

The Crochet Purse.

MATERIALS required: Two spools of Victoria purse silk, one brass ring and a Penelope crochet hook No. 3.

This pretty purse may be made in purse silk of any color. Although some slight difficulty may be found in executing the work at first, it is really very simple. Care must be taken to follow out the directions accurately. It is a very safe purse for holding money, as when you open it at one side it tightly closes the other, and it is really a puzzle to find the way to put in even more than to remove money.

You commence with a chain of 200 stitches; this is the length for both sides of the pockets and for the bars in the centre.

First Row—3 chain to take the place of a treble *, pass over 1 stitch, 1 treble into the next, 1 chain, repeat from * 39 times more, make a chain of 40 stitches, pass over 40 chain, * 1 treble into a stitch, 1 chain, pass over 1 chain, and repeat from * 39 times more.

Second Row—2 chain to turn, 1 treble, 1 chain into each of 5 chain, fold over one end of 40 trebles, and draw the top chain to the back of work, close to the 5th treble, pass the silk from the back to the front of chain at the right-hand side, then continue the row with 1 chain, 1 treble into the next chain to the end of the trebles, then work 40 chain, 1 treble into 1st treble, 1 chain, 1 treble into 34 successive chains between trebles, pass the 2d chain from the top to the back of the work; leave the top one in row, 1 chain, 1 treble to end of row, turn. The second and third rows are repeated four times more.

To join the pockets at the side and to form a finish, work 1 double through 2 stitches together, taking 1 from each side; continue this row along the top of the ends and at the bottom, working 1 double into each stitch.

Second Row—1 double into a stitch, 3 chain, 1 double into the first. Both pockets are finished in the same way.

Cover the ring closely over with doubles, and slip it over to the chain bars.

To open the purse draw the two sides of a pocket apart, and the chain bars will run through the holes they are passed through, thus forming an opening through which to pass the money. Pull the two ends tightly together to close the purse.

Pretty Little Bookmarks.

CONVENIENT and pretty little bookmarks are made in this fashion: Cut off the corners of a square envelope of nice Irish linen paper and you will have the material for four. These little caps fit on the corner of a page and mark one's place as well as more costly devices. They are made pretty by painting on them little designs done in water-color, such as a bow-knot, a conventional fleur-de-lis, a festoon of roses, or a cupid. The paper for these marks is sometimes tinted a pale blue, green or rose color, and the edges touched with an irregular line of gold or silver paint.

The Piazza Sitting-Room.

TO TRANSFORM the barren piazza into a summer sitting-room is at once a stroke of genius and a particularly happy thought. A piazza sitting-room is sure to be the most attractive room about the house, during July, August and the early part of September.

To begin with, there should be a thick shading of vines around the veranda to soften the glare of the light and the heat of the sun, as well as to give an air of coziness and insure privacy. If you neglected to plant wisteria, morning-glories, American ivy or Japanese honeysuckle, when you should have been taking an active interest in such things, you will have to draw on your pin money for awnings and bamboo shades, and arrange palms and potted plants as best you may, to make up for the deficiency.

For floor covering, Japanese cotton rugs, jute, matting, or one long strip of ingrain carpet with rings at the four corners to hook over nails driven deep in the floor, will be found convenient for sweeping and shaking.

Light chairs of reed and rattan—especially rocking-chairs—are in demand, though common kitchen chairs painted red are not to be despised, providing they are comfortable. A willow couch with an Italian slumber robe are luxuries, but a hammock that can be hung up or taken down upon occasion is an absolute necessity to the fitness of things.

So far, so good—but the piazza is to be work-room, library and lunch-room as well as a lounging-room, and a table for sewing materials, books, papers and the tea-tray must be planned so that it will not take up too much space. A wide shelf, hinged to the veranda railing and provided with the proper support can be lowered or raised at will, though it is safe to say it will be kept raised nine-tenths of the time. Under this shelf, a wide mouthed scrap-basket should be ready to catch the wads of paper, bunches of faded flowers, ravelings and other unsightly litter.

In the sheltered corner, farthest from the sun and dew, a banjo or guitar waiting for the moving of the musical spirit; a Japanese lantern shade over a hanging lamp, a half dozen durable fans and a glass pitcher of cooling drink will turn the commonplace veranda into a summer night's dream.

Don't let the fans lie around promiscuously. Tack bits of ribbon or tape in loops against the house, and make a point of putting the fans in place after the departure of the guests.

"TWO ROOMS."

A BEAUTIFUL ROOM with tinted walls,
A bust where the colored sunlight falls,
A lace-hung bed with a satin fold,
A lovely room all blue and gold,—
And Weariness.

A quaint old room with rafters bare
A low white bed, a rocking chair,
A book, a stalk where a flower had been,
An open door, and all within
Peace and Content.

—Anna J. Granville.

A Home-Made Aviary.

ONE of our readers sends us the following description of a home for feathered pets which has given great delight not only to the birds, but to herself and friends as well.

Calling in the carpenter, she had one end of a narrow veranda, just outside one of the south sitting-room windows, enclosed in a wooden skeleton frame, and fastened into this were cheap sash frames set with common window-glass, one large sash on each side being hinged at the top and furnished with a wire screen, to open for necessary ventilation.

The framework, inside and out, was painted a delicate green, and the floor of the one-time balcony covered with zinc and strewn with sand and pebbles. Green tubs containing oleanders and flourishing little dwarf fir trees were set in the corners, one or two hardly vines trained up the sides, and fir boughs tacked securely on the house-wall spaces. The rafters and ends of the roof could not have suited better if they had been made to order, and in one of their shadowy nooks was hung a wire sponge rack filled with the mixture of threads, cotton, paper and dried grass necessary in every well-regulated bird household. Finally, a long, shallow, porcelain lined baking-pan, was half buried in a heap of sod-covered earth in the centre of the enclosure, and this insured daily splashes for the little fellows who are much more cleanly by instinct than many of their keepers.

Into this glass-enclosed space was turned three caged canaries, that for two days cowered in fear of the strange freedom allowed them. Within a week, nature reasserted itself, however, and they deserted their cages, first to spend their nights and then to begin nesting in one of the fir trees. After a bit another couple of these birds was added to the aviary, then introduced to the canaries were a pair of bullfinches and a pretty chaffinch, a pair of tiny Java parakeets and lastly a mocking bird. But this sweetest singer of them all brought discord into the otherwise happy community and had to be removed. There in the fir trees and boughs, nests are regularly built from the bundle of materials in the sponge racks, the gravel is scattered and picked over for tasty seeds, of which a handful is strewn every morning, liberal bathing is enjoyed in the miniature pond, juicy worms are uprooted from a long box filled with fresh sods every week, and from the dozen birds turned into this amateur aviary two years ago, there are now some twenty-five vigorous, happy warblers, and double that number have been sold or given away.

The raising of finely marked canaries with famously beautiful songs is not only a matter of pleasure but profit, though like everything else, it must be done intelligently and patiently in order to make a success of it.

The splendid bright yellow of the modern canary was gained by carefully mating those in which the yellow showed most conspicuously, and by careful and systematic color-feeding.

When about nine or ten weeks old, the young bird moults its first feathers, and at this period is called into play all the cosmetic experience acquired in generations of canary coloring. The moult lasts for two months and during that time the cosmetic process is never neglected. It consists of feeding the bird on food containing natural yellow coloring matter.

The first step is to induce it to eat the flowers of marigolds. Canaries, like most other finches, are fond of pulling to pieces and eating the petals of flowers, and there is seldom much difficulty in teaching them to eat the brilliant blossoms. No morsel of green leaves is allowed in the cage, but fresh marigolds are given as long as they will touch them, the ardent "fancier" being recommended to grow the flowers in relays in his garden. Saffron cake and saffron-water form the solid and liquid accompaniments of the marigold flowers, to which cayenne-pepper is sometimes added. This gives an almost scarlet shade to some of the feathers, but sometimes injures the health of the bird. But saffron seems perfectly harmless, and the canary eats and drinks the yellow-dyed food as gayly as the sparrows steal the saffron fibres from the crocuses themselves in the early spring.

When mating, if possible, select a female with a cross of bullfinch, which will entitle her progeny to rich plumage and fine constitutions, but the male should be a pure canary to insure a clear, flexible voice.

Canaries are so prolific that a pair will raise five broods in a season, which lasts from the middle of April until the first of August, when the moulting time begins, and even this late in the season a few hints in regard to canary culture may be appreciated.

The nest should be first prepared with great care, and arranged in the cage, to prevent accidents to the eggs and avoid disturbance to the coy couple. Line the basket, which comes for the purpose and may be found at any bird store, with cotton flannel, turning the nap side out.

Tie a broad piece of linen tape to the basket handles, the broader the better, for the birds constantly peck at the fastening, and if not substantial there is apt to result the catastrophe in "Mother Goose"—"down will come baby and cradle and all." Fasten the nest securely by these tapes in an upper corner of the cage, and steady by a perch at the side. This affords not only support, but is convenient to the parent birds in feeding the nestlings, and gives these last a foothold when the time comes for the first short journeys into the world. Protect the nest corner with a piece of dark cloth—green cambric is best—because these little householders are resentful of impertinent curiosity and prying intruders, and the mother is prone, if often disturbed, to get off her throne and stay off!

Be careful to hang the cage so that the sun's rays will not strike it directly, for there seems to be something in the actinic rays that either kills or enfeebles the young birds. One essential caution is to clean the cage as little as consistent with healthfulness during the nesting. And the great maxim after the eggs are hatched is, let the birds alone. They know best what to do with their young family, and all they ask at your hands is to provide them with proper food and plenty of it.

As the first two weeks are the most delicate period of a bird's life, it is imperative to observe very decided rules about diet.

The food for the nestlings must be bread—stale bread is preferable, steeped in sweet milk, which must be always fresh, as the slightest fermentation is very injurious. Vary this bill of fare with the yolk of a hard-boiled egg, mashed fine in cracker crumbs.

A lump of sugar may be kept between the bars at all times, as it is a good medicine and affords a sort of complement to the cuttle-fish by way of a bill-sharpener. Lettuce, apples, chickweed and peppergrass should not be allowed in the cage until the young ones are half grown.

If you want to keep your pet healthy and crown him with longevity, keep his home clean and fresh, his bath well supplied, and his seed vessels filled with a mixture of rape, black mustard, and a very few hemp seed. These last are a great favorite with canaries, but end in destroying the voice, and eventually superinduce fatty degeneration.

Hang a little red flannel bag of sulphur just over his swing, and occasionally, at night, throw a white flannel cloth over the top of his cage. If you find it dotted with tiny black specks in the morning, it means that your bird is troubled with lice. Shake the cloth well, dip it in hot water, dry it in the sun, and put it over the cage again every night so long as a black speck comes to the top, and you may be able to relieve the fluttering bird of several hundreds of tormenting pests.

Outline Work.

THE pansy and tulip patterns are very effective for outline work in silk floss or fancy braids, and the designs are so simple they are easily adapted to amateur rearrangement and home stamping.

For doilies, centre-pieces or table-spreads of white or colored linen, the outlining can be done in any desired tint, if Asiatic dye silks be used, and no anxiety be felt as to the washable quality of the work.

Denim table covers, sofa cushions and furniture ing are most readily outlined in or feather edged braids. The New York upholsterers are showing whole sets of denim covered chairs and couches that are exceedingly attractive after the long run of plush, damask and gaudy cretonne.

A set of odd shaped chairs—no two alike except in the fact that the frames were of white-ash, were smoothly upholstered in blue denim braided in white, supposedly for a Summer sitting room or chamber; a second set with dark cherry frames were done in a dull old rose denim with conventionalized tulips embroidered in black rope silk and gold thread. Of course, the stamping and embroidery were done before the chairs were made up, the blue set having a border around both back and seat cushions, while the old rose has a spray of tulips on the seat, and corner designs, pointing toward the centre, on the chair back.

Huckaback Embroidery.

SINCE linen embroidery has been so much the fashion, it seems that every sort of linen, from its finest to its coarsest degrees has been used, but until recently only the plain linen and no fancy weaves have been called into use. Now a new material has been introduced into the realm of fancy work. This is huckaback, and for the embroidery a fine piece, evenly made, is required.

Every one knows that the prominent patterns in huckaback are the three parallel threads which rise a little from the rest of the cloth. Use a flat embroidery needle, and white or any color washable silks, and darn under the three threads, leaving the silk threads loose to be prominent.

One stitch, and perhaps the prettiest one, is that in which after darning under a group of three, you take as your next three a group in the next column and one back. In this stitch you work in a diagonal line, but by continuing you will find that it comes out even.

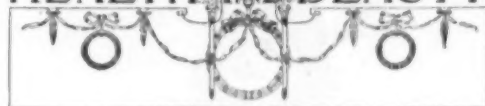
This darning was introduced at first to make simple and easily cleaned neckties for girls' summer outing costumes, and they are very pretty for gentlemen, to go with a tennis or other rather negligee suit. But from this beginning a varied line of embroidered things has sprung up, in all of which the darning is employed.

Very pretty and cool looking pillows, for use on a rattan couch or in a summer house, have the white huckaback darned in with cool shades, which form a decided contrast and, as the front may be easily washed, and the back, too, if huckaback is used for the whole, can be kept very bright and fresh looking.

Then comes bureau scarfs, dressing-table mats and table covers. The prettiest finish for the embroidery is a plain undarned hem, as huckaback does not hemstitch well.

The work is quickly done, and is a fascinating kind of fancy work. Since it is done easily and is not especially trying, it is a pretty bed covering, and especially for a single bed, all draped in white, it is a dainty ornament.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY



The Care of the Complexion.

WITH the marvelous achievements of modern dermatology in the treatment of cutaneous disorders, and in the removal from the skin of a class of blemishes which, until a few years ago, were deemed wholly impossible, and which are almost beyond popular belief, the hygiene of the complexion is a subject deserving of the gravest consideration of every woman who values that indispensable adjunct to beauty—a clear skin.

The true esoteric knowledge for the preservation of beauty, the secret by virtue of which women can continue to look young, is all in four little words, "keep the skin healthy." To do this, and to fully appreciate the means of avoiding the more common affections of the skin, a knowledge of their cause is necessary. As a rule, troubles of this nature are due to some disturbance in the functions of the sweat glands or the sebaceous or oil secreting glands with which the skin and scalp are so richly supplied and to which the skin owes its softness and pliability. The secretion may become too abundant, as a consequence of which the pores are distended by the accumulated matter and become much enlarged, or the face is thickly sprinkled with black-heads leading to eruptions and many other kindred diseases.

A scanty condition of the secretion on the other hand results in a dry, harsh condition of the skin, and is frequently a common cause of eczema and dandruff. Troubles of this nature in many instances owe their origin to errors and indiscretion in diet, to a closure of the pores by cosmetics and lotions, to a lack of cleanliness, or to the irritation caused by the use of impure soap. The latter, I consider to be one of the most important factors in the causation of skin diseases. The greatest care should be exercised in selecting a soap that is absolutely pure and free from irritating chemicals. I cannot deprecate too strongly the use of highly perfumed soaps. In many instances, they only serve to hide the presence of rancid and impure fats used in process of manufacture, which not only act as an irritant upon the skin but also contain the germs of disease. The best soaps are made from pure mutton or beef suet and palm oil. Great care should always be taken to see that they contain no excess of alkali. This may be often detected by the appearance of a greenish mould. Medication with a very small percentage of corrosive sublimate has been found to be a very valuable addition to a toilet soap. It is the most valuable of all antiseptics, and not only has a grateful effect upon the skin, but also guards against infection.

The health of the skin depends largely upon daily ablutions. Under ordinary circumstances, the face should not be bathed with soap and water oftener than once a day. The water should be moderately warm, about 99° F. Scrubbing is not to be advised in consequence of the danger of over stimulation of the secretory glands. The face should be given a final rinsing with cold water. Use a moderately coarse towel in drying with gentle friction and a final drying with a soft chamois skin. A few moments' gentle manipulation with the thumb and fore finger, has a grateful effect.

If the skin is naturally thin and sensitive and deficient in oily secretions, always apply a good face cream before bathing and use only tepid water, as extremes of temperature tend to attenuate the cuticle and are liable to cause wrinkles.

A very delightful face cream can be made at home by melting three ounces of lanoline in a shallow vessel, then heating gently one ounce of rose water in which has been dissolved about twenty grains of powdered borate of soda. The two should be mixed together at a temperature as warm as can be comfortably borne by the fingers, stirred briskly, then allowed to cool. The stickiness can be overcome by adding about a teaspoonful of almond oil. This makes a most delightful emollient and will be found extremely beneficial where the skin is rough and scaly and is invaluable as a remedy for sun-burn and for chapped hands.

Freckles are an accumulation of pigment or coloring matter from the blood in the skin, due to the chemical effect of light and air, and are situated in the superficial or scarf skin upon the mucous layer. The only manner in which they can be removed is by the solution of the outer epidermis by the application of various stimulating lotions.

One of the most common remedies used for this purpose, and one that forms the chief ingredient of the various lotions, bleaches and washes that are so extensively advertised, is corrosive sublimate. I am inclined somewhat to deprecate the indiscriminate use of remedies of this nature and commend an old-fashioned remedy for freckles that has been in use for years—lemon juice. However, a harmless application which I have used with very satisfactory results can be made by dissolving one-half ounce of chloride of ammonia with three ounces of rose water, one-half ounce alcohol, one-half ounce glycerine. Apply this lotion freely to the face at night upon retiring.

In reference to the use of face powders, while I have never known of an instance where they are directly responsible for the occurrence of any disease of the skin, they certainly exert no beneficial influence upon the complexion. That none are perfectly satisfactory is evidenced by the almost countless variety of preparations of this nature with which the market is flooded. One of the best, probably, of all, and the least harmful, is what is known as borated talcum powder. This can be obtained of any local pharmacist.

In conclusion, the preservation of the beauty of the skin is a duty which requires intelligent care and watchfulness against the encroachment of time and circumstance.

LEONARD F. FITKIN, M. D.



4283

GIRLS' APRON (with three box-plaits in front and two in the back). Tied over the shoulders with ribbons or bands made of the material.

A dainty little garment, easily laundered, designed as much for dressy effect as for service. Developed in mull, dotted Swiss, nainsook, cambric, dimity or lawn, with trimming of valenciennes or torchon lace, nainsook or Swiss insertion or embroidery.

For further description of No. 4283, see medium below.



4204

MISSSES' WHITE SKIRT.—This is an exceedingly good mode for developing petticoats of fine linen, muslin, silk, pongee, striped skirting, or in fact any material used for garments of this class. The skirt is here shown made of Lonsdale cambric and elaborately trimmed with a frill of embroidery and with insertion to match, arranged between groups of tucks. It has a front gore and side gores, which are shaped to fit smoothly over the hips, and a full back gathered into a belt at the top to fall in graceful folds.

No. 4204.—Misses' Skirt, requires for medium size, 2 1/4 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, for misses from 12 to 16 years old. Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

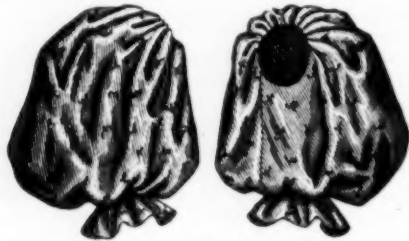


4285

No. 4285.—MISSSES' COSTUME, requires for medium size, 10 yards material 22 inches wide, 8 1/4 yards 27 inches wide, or 7 yards 36 inches wide; embroidery represented, 1/2 yard. Cut in 5 sizes, from 8 to 12 years old. Price, 30 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

BELT buckles, cuff buttons and studs for the Summer girl's shirt waist are shown in sets and in great variety. Turquoise blue enamel and silver, or linen foundations rimmed in silver are especially popular and constitute the only "jewelry" worn with outing or street costumes, always excepting the young lady's rings, which are, of course, her inseparable companions. Ear-rings are decidedly out of fashion for young girls, and few bangles are worn. Gold, silver or enameled studs in sets of three are often linked together with a fine chain, and the cuff buttons are likewise held together.



4215

No. 4215.—MISSSES' SHORT SLEEVE, requires for the medium size, 3 yards material 22 inches wide, 2 yards 36 inches wide, or 1 1/4 yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 12 to 16 years old. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4285

MISSSES' COSTUME.—China blue, willow green or golden brown crepon, with ecru lace and ribbon trimmings, make extremely stylish toilets for young ladies.

The illustration shows a fetching variation of the French waist with a pointed yoke, from which the fulness droops in graceful lines, back and front. The sleeves are becomingly shaped, and will keep their outlines through all sorts of crushing or damp weather, if interlined with a single thickness of fibre chamois.

Fayette silk is a soft, silky fabric appropriate for evening wear for even very young ladies, where the regulation silk is considered "too old" or too elaborate for the occasions on which the dress will be worn.

For further description of No. 4285, see medium opposite.



4283

No. 4283.—GIRLS' APRON, requires for medium size, 3 1/4 yards material 36 inches wide, and 1/2 yard insertion. Cut in 5 sizes, from 8 to 12 years old. Price, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4194

MISSSES' NEW SHIRT WAIST.—Some of the prettiest shirt waists of the summer are made of the 30-cent swivel silk gingham, or the cheaper plisses, with their dainty combinations of color and silky effect. The difference in style between these specially made waists and the hundreds of shop-made pinks and blues, more than compensates for the trouble of making them for one's self.

No. 4194.—Misses' New Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 27 inches wide, or 3 1/4 yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, from 14 to 16 years. Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



3597

SUN BONNET.—A sun bonnet of this kind, which is the only really protective style yet introduced, may be made of chambray or gingham, made plain or edged with ruffling of the same or of embroidery. A pink or cream-colored bonnet with a white lining is especially becoming.

No. 3597.—Sun Bonnet, requires for medium size, 1 1/4 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, for ladies, misses and children. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

BROAD brimmed "picture" hats, elaborately trimmed with Dresden ribbons, stiff high crowned sailors, soft alpine felts and home-made tam-o'-shanters constitute the young lady's head-gear for the summer. The picture hats are wired with a thin cording that will stand all sorts of bending and flapping, and the ribbon bows are arranged in picturesque loops in an apparently haphazard fashion. A hat of this sort however, is not the haphazard affair that it looks, requiring to be almost made on the head of the wearer, fashioned with the utmost care to suit the shape of the face.



4284

GIRLS' DRESS.—With simply shirred waist and sleeves, made without a lining if preferred, ending in soft ruffles at throat and wrist.

Light weight woolen goods or a soft wash fabric is usually chosen for the development of this model.

Cashmere, challis, chambray, lawn, gingham or pretty blue and white calico make substantial, stylish frocks for the rapidly growing girl.

For further description of No. 4284, see medium opposite.



4278

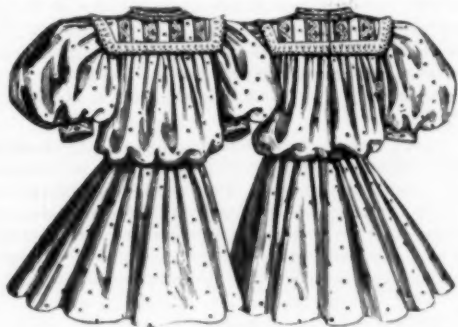
CHILD'S DRESS.—The little lady, like her elders, must have at least one waist that blouses over, with a pair of irreproachably round, full sleeves, preferably shortened to the elbow.

This stylish little dress can be made up without a lining and be as cool and comfortable as the season requires.

The material chosen for the development of this model in the present instance, was the new ecru linen, sprayed with white and trimmed with cream valenciennes lace and insertion over a pink wash silk yoke lining.

Dainty silk, soft challis or prettily figured percale, dotted Swiss, dimity or lawn, fancy gingham or even blue and white calico, will make effective little dresses.

For further description of No. 4278, see medium below.



4278

No. 4278.—**CHILD'S DRESS**, requires for medium size, 5 yards material 22 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide, or 3¾ yards 36 inches wide; embroidery represented, 3½ yards; insertion, 2 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 3 to 7 years old.

Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4284

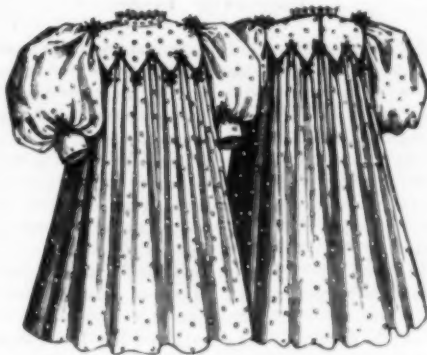
No. 4284.—**GIRLS' DRESS**, requires for medium size, 6¾ yards material 22 inches wide, 5½ yards 27 inches wide, or 4¾ yards 36 inches wide; insertion represented, 7¾ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 8 to 12 years old.

Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size as patterns will not, under any circumstances be exchanged.

A WEALTHY woman with unusually sensible ideas as to the dressing of children, has had all the Summer frocks for her small daughters, aged 5, 7 and 10, made after one pattern, and the most of them from the same piece of goods—an indigo blue pin-dotted percale. A band of white embroidery finishes the neck and wrists of each dress, which is of a simple full waist and full skirted design. An ample supply of these frocks were provided, and morning, noon and night they can be seen amongst all sorts of hill-climbing, berry picking and play-house building without fear of irreparable damage, neat and serviceable, the envy of many an over-dressed, much-cautioned youngster.

For Sunday wear and the occasional evening affairs, which the little girls are permitted to attend, there are light challies made after the same simple fashion and one or two dotted muslins with dainty ribbons. For cool days a blue serge or flannel braided in white completes the list of dresses—an inexpensive outfit that might profitably be copied by mothers with one-tenth the income this mother has.



4064

No. 4064.—**CHILD'S FROCK**, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 27 inches wide, or 3¼ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 3 to 7 years old.

Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4277

MISSSES' WRAPPER.—With fitted lining, trimly fitting back, comfortable fronts and decorative shoulder collar. A house gown that will be becoming and presentable on more occasions than the ordinary wrapper.

Prettily represented in figured challis or printed lawn; a design equally suitable for silk, wool or wash fabrics.

Cashmere, challis, French flannel, plisse, sateen, dimity, lawn, gingham or calico afford a wide range of choice for these dressy house gowns.

For further description of No. 4277, see medium below.



4277

No. 4277.—**MISSSES' WRAPPER**, requires for medium size, 9 yards material 27 inches wide, 7¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 6½ yards 44 inches wide; embroidery represented, 4 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 12 to 16 years old.

Price, 30 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4064

CHILD'S FROCK.—Pale-blue or pink embroidered chambray or white hemstitched nainsook flouncing will make a little frock elaborate in effect, yet really simple in construction, as represented in this figure. The medium shows the same model developed in dotted Swiss or a printed lawn with yoke and cuffs outlined in baby ribbon. The full round skirt falls from the yoke in free folds, and the puff sleeves fully meet the requirements of these exaggerated times.

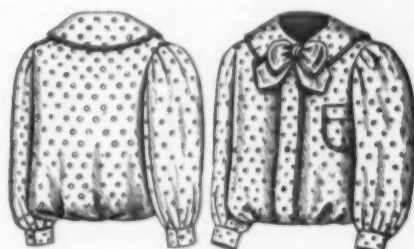
For further description of No. 4064, see medium opposite.

Shoes and Shoe-strings.

TAN shoes and stockings are quite the thing for little people, tan "Oxfords" and hose to match for the older children; do not indulge in the brown shoes however, unless you can afford the brown stockings. Black stockings are only intended to be worn with black shoes.

To clean light colored shoes wet a soft muslin cloth with water, into which a few drops of household ammonia has been poured, rub it with a little castile soap and begin with the back of the shoe. Keep one hand inside the shoe to hold it in shape, being careful not to wet the cloth so much as to soak through the leather. Rinse off the soapy application with another soft cloth dampened in clear water. Smooth the leather with the hand and give it half an hour to dry. Rub briskly with a piece of flannel to restore the natural gloss. This treatment is better than two-thirds of the prepared "dressings."

To tie a shoe-string so that it will not come undone is a simple matter. Commence as though going to tie an ordinary double bow-knot, but before tightening it, pass the right-hand loop through the knot, then pull both loops at once, and the string will be firmly tied. There is no difficulty about the untying. By pulling the right-hand end it is undone at once.

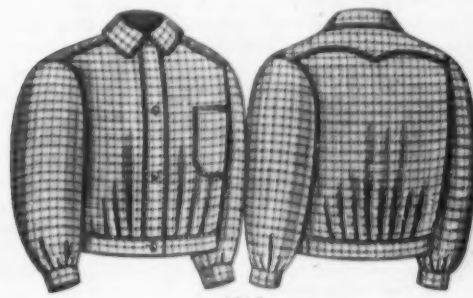


4223

No. 4223.—**BOYS' BLOUSE WAIST**, requires for medium size, 2¾ yards material 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 3 to 7 years.

Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4282

No. 4282.—**MEN'S JUMPER**, requires for medium size, 4¾ yards material 27 inches wide, or 3¾ yards 36 inches wide; buttons required, 4. Cut in 7 sizes, from 34 to 46 inches breast measure.

Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

IN FASHION'S REALM.

HER DOTTED VEIL.

Hga dotted veil doth emphasize
The tender splendor of her eyes;
Its criss-cross meshes are a snare,
The stoutest heart must needs beware,
And safest he who swiftly flies
Her dotted veil.

A patch of plaster here and there
Did ladies of the court devise,
To make complexions still more fair;
But now my lady multiplies
This fancy, and forsooth must wear
Her dotted veil.

And once her veil she pins and ties
The winds may madly veer and tear,
She steps a maiden debonaire,
Without a thought, without a care;
'Twixt her and fair or cloudy skies—
Her dotted veil.

Yet all's not said, for some declare
A mine of untold wealth there lies
In this extensive dotted snare;
For most the oculist dear prize
The thing that spoils my dear's sweet eyes,
Her dotted veil. —May D. Hatch.

Travelling Conveniences.

IF YOU want the respect of the community at large don't let an old, battered and much worn trunk accompany you on your travels. Not only will you run the risk of the baggage smasher's ghoulis glee, but the hotel clerk who has the dignity of his house at heart, will, in nine cases out of ten, assign you to a room overlooking the barn-yard. By just such tokens shall ye be known—particularly when instances are recorded of men obtaining credit with no better security than a brand new trunk.

A good trunk will last a lifetime. Get a strong double-locked and steel-bound affair, lined and with canvas trays, taking the necessary precaution to have your name and address in full view. Into this, pack your belongings solidly, fitting each layer or roll into the other, fastening around the trunk a strong leather strap and buckle padlocked on.

The newest trunks have modern attachments, such as double trays with flat linen pockets destined for holding veils, handkerchiefs, hat pins and stationery, and strap loops for bottles, brushes and toilet implements on the inside of the lid. The furnishings include hat boxes with wire springs or clasps that keep bonnets firm, and which are a blessing to the ordinary packer. For a trip to mountain or seaside where the rooms are really only good sized closets, the bureau trunk is quite a feature. It is a set of drawers locked in a trunk case and is just the thing for holding ribbons and laces, underclothing and small wear.

There is no necessity of being overwhelmed with innumerable bags and bundles, the continual looking after of which would mar the most delightful of trips. In getting ready to go away, make a tour around your rooms and pick up every article you are likely to want, laying them in heaps by the side of your trunk ready for the final arranging. In this way you are not apt to forget anything and be compelled to stuff it in your satchel at the last minute.

A very small satchel will often answer all the requirements. Into this, place your toilet articles, not forgetting plenty of clean handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs, two or three clean towels, and if the journey is a fatiguing one, one or two simple remedies for headache, nausea or sudden cold.

Fitted bags are exceedingly convenient, consisting as they do of a small sized light leather satchel with three union cases of varnished leather neatly bound and holding pockets for the various toilet articles, besides a rubber pocket for a sponge with fixed pockets on either side for soapcase, vaseline and medicine bottles.

An umbrella case will be found useful, capable of holding a dozen valuable parasols slipped for protection into the deep cornucopia-like pockets, protecting the most delicate shaded silk or chiffon sun shades and preventing rubbing, when strapped.

A grey water-proof "catch all" saves one the sometimes really unnecessary burden of a good sized leather satchel. Carry with you only just such articles as you will absolutely need, not only through your journey, but when you will have arrived at your destination and await, perhaps, the coming of your baggage from the depot.

Little jewel cases can be had, that take the form of a safe to be placed under one's pillow before retiring. They are provided with a combination lock and an alarm supposed to emit a warning note when touched by pilfering fingers. If one possesses but few jewels they may be worn about the neck in a chamois bag made for the purpose, but the midnight prowler, (if there be one in your vicinity) will be as well aware of the whereabouts of that bag as you are, and unless you are a light sleeper, it isn't an altogether safe place for diamonds. There was a woman, once upon a time, who braided the little bag in with her luxuriant hair on retiring for the night in a sleeping car. There are of course, little pockets and straps fitted up in the berth for these things and which can be fastened up with safety pins, affording comparative security.

Just a word about your night robe for traveling. Don't carry with you a white night dress. Better to have a neat, unlined wrapper made of figured dimity, china silk or outing flannel; not too light. Thus protected you may venture as far as the wash room, finish your toilet and get into your big sleeved traveling gown in an upright position, where the woman in white is apt to find herself in an embarrassing position. When thus clad there need be no delay in case of accident.

Fashionable Fabrics.

SUCH an unusual variety of patterns and colors appear this year in washable materials that one has been fairly at a loss what to select, so dainty and tempting they are. The fancy teviot suitings and linen duck fabrics are peculiar to this season and are especially suitable for morning wear, while the light and dark blue linens dotted with white are just the thing for warm weather shopping or outing. Other linens are in tan, ecru, postman's blue and pure white with dainty figures or stripes. Kanka and Vanry crepes in delicate crinkled stripes are conspicuous among the washable wool fabrics for day gowns.

An always popular fabric is batiste and this year it comes not only in white but also in every variety and shade. Pink, blue, white, mauve, red, black and tan, either plain or striped or covered with the daintiest of blossoms, vines, dots, lovers' knots and fleur-de-lys. The material is cool, soft and sheer with a finish as fine as silk. Embroidered batiste in cream or tan is extensively used for decoration on gowns of taffeta silk in solid yokes, shoulder collars, soft blouse fronts or bands of insertion. Pretty sets of collars and cuffs are also fashioned from it.

Dimity is a beautiful transparent material akin to batiste. It is even more silken and comes in all the leading colors and figures. The preference, however, is for white with stripes of a different weave, having tiny figures of contrasting colors.

Have you seen Pluette? No? Then let me tell you what it is. An excellent storm serge absolutely rain proof and particularly adapted for riding habits, bicycle suits, yachting dresses and outing or street costumes. So many so-called rain-proof serges have been put upon the market that one is apt to be skeptical, but pluette is guaranteed not to even wrinkle when wet.

Fayette Silk with its wonderfully soft sheen is a most exquisite material for house and evening gowns. In white, it is particularly lovely and admirably adapted for costumes to be worn at the numerous fetes or Summer social functions; perhaps, to a quiet house wedding.

An exquisite ashes-of-roses Fayette Silk made up with rose pink under silver grey gauze vest and crush collar, with bunches of crush roses, shading from deepest crimson to faintest pink, or with cream white vest and broad lace shoulder collar and big hat drooping with feathers, will make an ideal costume for any special occasion. The goods is 42 inches wide and only \$1.25 a yard.

Among silks of the lighter grade are printed, figured and plain India, Chinese and Japanese silks at prices to suit the most modest of incomes. Failles, taffetas, surahs and the heavier black silks are more expensive, while crepons and grenadines have, in a large degree, usurped black laces and nets in fashionable favor. Some of the newest patterns in grenadine are brilliant with jetted and spangled effects, while others are striped with moire. Invariably the back ground is of black while the gown is made over a lining of some vivid hue to harmonize with the incidental shading in the material.

For simpler and less expensive dresses, domestic challis find special favor. Mohairs in tans, blues and black are restricted somewhat to traveling costumes and right smart and serviceable they are. Ivory white mohair or serge make exquisite blouse suits. Grey associated with cerise red or glowing ruby is a rare combination for a brunette, or straw color blended with green. In the matter of color, fashion is exceedingly lavish at present. There is simply no end to the variety of colors; pinks, blues, sapphires, violets, creams, in fact every conceivable tint, oftentimes called by some mysterious and heretofore unknown name.

If you are a trifle subdued in your taste, looking askance at the new fangled ideas, you can find the quaintest and softest of tones such as dove-grey—that dear old-fashioned dove-grey known in our grandmothers' days—browns with just the faintest perceptible glint of yellow, or mixed goods like the Scotch heather, with tiny flecks of color.

"WHAT they are wearing in New York" can always be known by the illustrations of the McCall Bazar Patterns. The woman who uses them will never feel "behind the times."

Laces.

TELL us what laces and embroideries are being worn this season and what they are like," writes a subscriber, who evidently lives out of calling distance of a big store, but who is aware, from her fashion papers how extensively lace is used in the trimming of everything from calico to crepon.

Well, in the first place, nearly every hand-made lace ever devised has been imitated in machine-made laces at less than one-third the cost of the original laces; the imitations are nearly as pretty, quite as durable and really more desirable for constant laundering.

First in favor comes point Venise or point de gene, a lace of the heavier quality, in white or ecru. Gismonda is another pretty lace also in cream white and ecru. Bruges is heavier threaded still and ranges in tint from cream to almost a brown. The hand-made varieties are mostly points or specially shaped pieces for yokes, plastrons etc.

Net de guimpure is a finer quality or rather a lighter lace, the newest pattern of which is the cypress leaf. These laces come in a goodly depth with all-over lace to match, by the yard, for yokes, lower portions of sleeves or even the entire bodice of a gown showing silk of a contrasting color beneath, the sleeves of the bodice being of the same material as the skirt. Vandyke points are still popular in any and all laces, the points invariably forming a handsome trimming.

So much for laces in general; in particular, valenciennes edging, ruffling and insertion is used on everything and in the greatest abundance. The half inch edging comes in pieces of 12 yards and by the time the gathering thread is run through it, three pieces make only an ordinary display on a dress.

New York Fashion Notes.

IT IS Fibre Chamois now, instead of hair-cloth, and women who discoursed very learnedly about widths and weights and foreign varieties of the latter, have taken up the new substitute with one accord.

THE belts of the season are indeed novel and fantastic. All are extremely wide, however, from the substantial leather girdle to the dainty cream white affair with its jeweled clasp.

The ultra fashionable modistes are using unlimited quantities of material in the sleeves, six or eight yards of soft goods being overlaid and gathered, and plaited into place and falling in soft graceful draperies.

One of the most perishable of sleeves is in a wing or butterfly shape draped in the centre by a soft fold of gauze with rosettes of gauze on the lower part.

ALPACA is immensely popular fashioned in smart coats and skirts. Browns, blacks and blues are suitable for street or traveling purposes. Many evening gowns are made of this material. Ivory white alpaca with trimmings of green satin combined with jetted black embroidery was a creation recently seen.

WHITE petticoats are made with a Spanish flounce around the front and sides, gathered full, with the back ruffled from band to bottom with six-inch deep ruffles. This gives a good foundation to the flare skirts. If you desire still more of a flare, a small hoop skirt with straps only to the knees with but a few hoops above, will answer the purpose.

BLACK and white as a combination is very much in vogue. The stripes are closer and narrower than during the winter season. A novel device is the trimming of white muslin with black lace. Black velvet may be applied on extremely light gowns, while collar, cuffs and belt of black satin worn with white is decidedly chic.

AN EXQUISITE combination of color of this season is pale apple-green and softest primrose yellow. Rose color may be associated with deep cream or pale apricot. Lily white and ecru or jonquil yellow and snow white are again seen together. Such a bewildering variety of exquisite tints are offered that the selection is not a difficult task by any manner of means, the touch of the artist coming in by the blending or associating of colors.

CAPES continue to be extremely full, and for wear upon dressy occasions are elaborately trimmed. Many are shaped in a perfect circle, measuring as a rule not more than eighteen inches in length. If one be low of stature or inclined to stoutness, a slight lengthening of the wrap in the front renders it more becoming, and wide ribbon applied to the fronts, stole fashion, falling from the collar to below the waist-line, gives an effect of elongation.

RIBBONS play a prominent part in summer millinery, forming sufficient garniture without the aid of flowers and feathers. Dresden ribbons imprinted with the clear, bright designs familiar on Dresden porcelain are popular. For figured goods solid colored faille are the best choice. Violet is the favorite color among plain ribbons. Shot taffetas are stylish trimmings for summer gowns of light fabrics. There are also striped, figured and flowered designs, together with the loveliest gauze or transparent ribbons, sufficiently tempting to unloosen one's purse string.

BICYCLING or "wheeling" costumes are now a legitimate feature of the up-to-date woman's wardrobe. Experiments in costumes are still being tried, and nobody seems quite certain as yet as to whether blouse waists, coat basques, short skirts or bloomers are the correct thing. Queer combinations of any two of them are apt to flit by at any moment, the wearer, being confident that the suit is becoming, be the incongruities what they may. Alpaca costumes are the latest innovation in bicycle suits, as combining the all-important qualities of neatness, style, durability and lightness of weight. A woman cyclist calculates that her entire wearing apparel shall weigh less than eight pounds, which, with a 22 pound Monarch bicycle, will make about as light an outfit as any woman could wish for.

AMONG the fashionable accessories to street gowns designed for common wear, are wide, soft turn-over cuffs and collars. White foulard ones to match foulard blouse fronts are also made, while more elaborate sleeves are decorated with sets of sheer muslin needlework or lace. Soft creamy mull, batiste, lawn and nainsook tucked by hand in clusters of five or six tiny tucks around the neck, are worn. Batiste collars of tucks and insertion with straight hemmed edges instead of the lace finish, have two Paquin points of the batiste turned over the top.

For general wear, grass cloth can be bought by the yard made on a two-inch band edged with squares or points of the material outlined with narrow lace. Collars and cuffs of this material, tucked, insertion and lace trimmed, are sold by the set. Other dainty sets come in batiste, mull or linen ornamented with drawn work. Entire yokes of grass cloth, either embroidered in color or perforated, are taking immensely. The full tucked fronts of grass cloth and batiste are very pretty—one especially pretty design seen being ornamented with black jetted chiffon.

For more dressy occasions, an exquisite front is made of wide Dresden ribbon, the ground of white sprigged with delicate hued flowers. Narrow cream insertion joins this wide piece to two narrower strips of the ribbon, the whole finished at the neck with an odd-shaped lace trimmed collar. Another in straw-colored satin ribbon and black lace insertion is charming.

Mother's Corner.

GRASS AND FLOWERS.

The land is beautiful with grass and flowers;
With zones of glory summer rings the world;
The children gambol with the dancing hours;
Smoothly they journey as the one cloud curled
High up the blue, and their feet the grass and flowers
Caress, as though they fell soft as the showers.

Now, wherefore, flowers, will each benignant eye
Shut sweet beneath the children's feet; and, grass,
Why bear ye the children's weight without a cry?
Listen! from the flowers and grass a voice: "Alas!
Cannot we let them tread us merrily
Since we so long, so long, on them shall lie?"
—John Vance Cheney, in *Harper's Magazine*.

For the Hot Weather.

IN the crowded quarters of large cities, the death rate among children is so appalling, that the Health Board finds it necessary to educate the mothers as to the best way of caring for the little lives entrusted to their ignorant, careless keeping.

The following rules, issued on printed slips in different languages, are worthy the consideration, of even intelligent mothers:

Rule 1.—Bathe the child once a day in luke-warm water. If it is feeble, sponge it all over twice a day with luke-warm water, or with luke-warm water and vinegar. The health of a child depends much upon its cleanliness.

Rule 2.—Avoid all tight bandaging. Have light flannel as the inner garment, and the rest of the clothing light and cool, and so loose that the child may have free play for its limbs. At night undress it, sponge it and put on a slip. In the morning remove the slip, bathe the child and dress it in clean clothes. If this cannot be afforded, thoroughly air the day clothing by hanging it up during the night. Never dry soiled napkins in the room in which the child is kept.

Rule 3.—The child should sleep by itself in a cot or cradle. It should be put to bed at regular hours, and be early taught to go to sleep without being nursed in the arms. Without the advice of a physician, never give it any spirits, cordials, carminatives, soothing syrups or sleeping drops. Thousands of children die every year from the use of these poisons. If the child frets and does not sleep, it is either hungry or else ill. If ill, it needs a physician. Never quiet it by candy or by cake; they are the common causes of diarrhea and of other troubles.

Rule 4.—Give the child plenty of fresh air. In the cool of the morning and early evening have it out of doors for a little while—on the shady side of streets. Whenever it seems to suffer from the heat, let it drink frequently of water which has been boiled and slightly cooled by ice. Keep it out of the rooms in which washing or cooking is going on. It is excessive heat that destroys the lives of young infants.

Rule 5.—Keep your house sweet and clean, cool and well aired. In very hot weather let the windows be open day and night. Do your cooking in the yard, in a shed, in the garret or in an upper room. Whitewash the walls every Spring, and see that the cellar is clean of all rubbish. Let no slop collect to poison the air. Correct all foul smells by pouring chloride of lime into the sinks and vaults. Make every effort yourself and urge your neighbors to keep the gutter of your street or your court clean.

Hints About Baby.

A HEALTHY infant will take water every hour, and be the better for it. The less rocking, tossing, patting, coaxing, teasing, and promiscuous kissing an infant is obliged to endure, the better his health and good nature. See that he sleeps in a cool room, with mouth shut and head uncovered. If you wish to rest nights, think how you would swelter between two giants, and do not put the baby to bed with two grown people. Have all garments loose enough for comfort at throat, arms, waist and wrists, and be sure to have the shoes and stockings large enough. A child should not be given meat until it is two years old. Do not try to teach a child to stand. He will stand by himself when his body and bones are in condition. Use no starch on any of its clothing, and keep his bibs dry if you have to change them every half hour.

Sickness Among Children.

Is prevalent at all seasons of the year, but can be avoided largely when they are properly cared for. *Infant Health* is the title of a valuable pamphlet accessible to all who will send address to the N. Y. Condensed Milk Co., N. Y. City.

Don't Fret.

IT IS all habit—a habit you allow yourself to grow in, to the detriment of your own happiness; but more especially that of your husband and children, and you have no right to interfere with their happiness, even if you do with your own.

Some people live in a perpetual state of fret. The weather is always objectionable; the temperature is never satisfactory. They have too much to do, and are driven to death, or too little, and have no resources. If they are ill, they know they shall never get well; if they are well, they expect soon to be ill. Their daily work is either drudgery, which they hate, or so difficult and complex that they cannot execute it. In contrast to these, we sometimes meet with men and women so habitually bright and cheery that their very presence is a positive pleasure. They discover the favorable side of the weather, of their business, of home surroundings, of social relations; even of political affairs. They will tell you of all the pleasant things that happen, and give voice to all the joy they feel. Of course they are annoyed and worried by petty troubles just as any one else is, but the very effort they make to pass them over silently, diminishes their unpleasant effect upon themselves, and prevents the influence from extending.

It Is Well To Know.

That the heavier your crosses are the more careful you should be not to add to them.

That no teaching is effectual without example; no authority is endurable save in so far as it is softened by example.

That if you lack system and order you will never quite succeed.

That self-reliance cannot be imparted; it must be developed.

That few employments of women are better paid than domestic service, considering wages, board and waste.

That we can never hope to know anyone, except imperfectly and that therefore, we are unable to judge for ourselves as to the good qualities of others. Their imperfections show much more plainly than their perfections, because of the beam in our own eyes.

For Insect Bites.

MANY people do not know how easily they can protect themselves and their children against the bites of gnats and other insects. Weak carbolic acid sponged on the skin and hair, and in some cases the clothing, will drive away the whole tribe. The safest plan is to keep a saturated solution of the acid. The solution cannot contain more than 6 or 7 per cent, and it may be added to water until the latter smells strongly. This may readily and with perfect safety be applied with a sponge.

Ignorant Cruelty.

WE love children very much, but we are curiously cruel to them. Who does not know the child in a small cap in the hot summer sun, with perhaps a blinding white veil tied flatly over its little face, getting its eyes hurt in the dazzling light? Who does not know the babies under handkerchiefs which keep them breathing the same air over and over again? Who does not know the bare arms, bare legs and bare necks of little ones whose delicate frames are less fitted than ours would be to bear the same exposure? If our imaginations were now more awake and our willingness to obey custom were less active, we could, not only in clothes, but also in food, give them a better chance to grow up with sight and hearing active and vigorous, and all their powers of mind and body ready to do the work which lies before them.

Entertainment for Children.

A SOAP-BUBBLE party is a delightful entertainment for children. The fluid that will produce the best results is made from an ounce of white castile soap cut into small pieces and boiled three or four minutes in three-fourths of a pint of water. When the liquid is cool, add three-fourths of an ounce of glycerine. Make this preparation the day before your party and put it in a tightly corked can or bottle. The bubbles made in this way are very brilliant in color. Often tin horns about eight inches long and an inch and an eighth in diameter at the big end are used instead of pipes. They can be made at the tinsmith's at slight expense. A long table, covered with an old blanket, is a very good place for showing off the bubbles.

DRESSMAKING MADE SIMPLE BY THE McCALL COMPANY'S PATTERNS.

DRESSMAKING becomes a pleasure with the aid of the McCall Company's Celebrated Patterns. They are cut in many sizes, and are put together with the greatest possible ease. To make a garment, take one of these patterns, double your lining, pin on the pattern and carefully trace around it with a tracing wheel. Then cut out the lining, allowing half an inch extra outside the tracing for seams everywhere, except at the shoulder and under-arm seams, where you must allow one inch in case of alteration. Where turns are allowed trace through the holes. For full-busted figures, a dart should be taken up in the front of the lining only, as indicated by the perforations. Lay the lining on the material doubled and cut the material the same size as the lining. Baste lining and material together on the tracing for a guide to sew by. This retains the shape of the pattern. The lining should be basted a trifle fuller than the material lengthwise. Next baste your garment closely, with the exception of the shoulder and the under-arm, which should be pinned on the outside. It is now ready for fitting. Try on and pin the garment together where traced on the front, and shape to the figure. If the garment is too tight or too loose alter it where the large seams are on the shoulder and under the arms. It can also be taken in or let out in the centre of the back, but never alter the darts or side seams, and do not cut off the darts until the garment is fitted. Before making the collar, fit the stiffening and shape it to the neck when fitting, and put a tracing where it sews on. When your seams are stitched they should be notched and thoroughly pressed open. Put bone casings on very full, and if bones are used they should be soaked to make them pliable enough to bear the needle. The sleeve and skirt can be lengthened or shortened at the bottom. Put the inner seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm hole. Do not forget to allow all seams for making. Each piece of the pattern is so marked and described that one can easily tell how to put them together. In cutting always double the material. Place both right sides together. Care should be taken to have the material run the same way. Never have a seam in the front of any skirt. Cloth should be cut with the nap running down, velvet up. To match figured or striped goods pin the figures together before cutting. The secret of dressmaking is in basting and pressing.

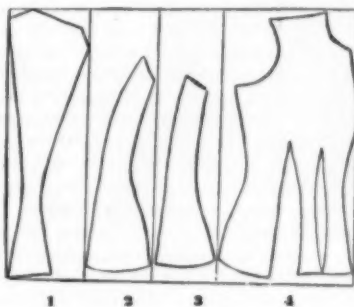
If these directions are carefully carried out a handsome and perfect fitting garment will be the result.

To measure for a lady's basque or any garment requiring a bust measure, put the tape measure over the largest part of the bust, raising it a little over the shoulder blades.

To measure for a lady's skirt, put the measure around the waist over the dress.

To measure for a boy's coat or vest, put the measure around the body underneath the arms, drawing it closely. It is well in ordering for a boy to give the age also.

To measure for a boy's trousers, put the measure around the body over the trousers at the waist.



The above illustration of a Basque shows how to place The McCall Pattern on the material. No. 1 indicates the back piece, 2 is the side-back, 3 under-arm piece and 4 is the front. In cutting the material follow the lines of the pattern, allowing for seams.



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Boston, Mass.

IN THE SEWING ROOM.

Sewing Hints.

IF YOU are troubled by the button-holes in children's clothing tearing out, when making a garment put a strip of the goods where the button-holes come, making two or four extra thicknesses, then work with a little coarser thread than usual, putting the stitches in closely, and there will be no further trouble.

If the buttons come off or tear out, put from four to six extra thicknesses of the material underneath the facing where each button is to be sewed on, with a good sized pin between the button and the cloth, and use good linen thread, filling the eyes of the button full, after which, withdraw the pin, and the buttons will neither come off nor tear out.

You need waste no more time making thread loops for the invisible hooking together of garments. The Francis Manufacturing Company of Niagara Falls, N. Y., have sent out a new combination of hook and eye, in which the latter turns back to form a hidden loop instead of projecting in the old way. Samples and particulars sent free to Queen of Fashion subscribers.

Make a pile of odd jobs of mending, or other little things not requiring immediate attention that can be used as "pick up work." Then, when someone comes in and you do not wish to sit with idle hands, you know at once what to do without taking your thoughts from the caller.

Dressmaking A Science.

WHY IS IT that a man has comparatively little trouble with his tailor, and nine out of every ten women have soul wearing experiences with their dressmakers? Isn't it because women are less scientific, less painstaking, and more nervous in their work than men?

Dressmaking is taught so scientifically that an ill-fitting dress ought to be the exception, not the rule. A good dressmaker is always overwhelmed with work. A woman who so prepares herself as to be able to make dresses better than the majority of her competitors can soon fix her own prices and enlarge her workroom. There are always patrons who are willing to pay well for superior workmanship, but cut, fit, style and finish must be perfect, or the customer is defrauded of money, material, time and patience.

It is a lamentable fact that women do not go into their work with the same preparation for it that a man goes through—hence men tailors command better prices for their work than do the women.

Mother's Sewing Class.

A PRACTICAL mother at a summer hotel instituted a class in doll's dressmaking for rainy days, when the children were at a loss for occupation. Boys and girls big enough to hold a needle were invited to her room. To each was given some article to make. The boys had marble bags, kite tails or some other useful plaything, while the girls' work showed a larger variety. This pains-taking woman's method would do well for a smaller class in the nursery on rainy days, and for the benefit of other mothers a brief description is given.

The position of the hands was at first taken clumsily, but after a little perseverance, a delicate hold of the needle, with fingers curled out of the way, showed how much easier the work was made. Tucking knots under hems, beginning a seam without a knot, holding the needle nearly parallel with edge of hem in hemming, bringing the hand with needle around in front of the body when overcasting, entering the needle at right angles to seam, avoiding puckers by slackening the thread, turning and measuring a hem by a bit of pasteboard, basting down a fold, whipping ruffles, making featherbone stitches along the seams and edges of hems, and cat-stitching, were all brought within the season's instruction.

The boys were taught to sew on buttons. A stitch on the right side, holding the knot, a pin placed under the button, and two parallel bars of stitching, showing on the wrong side illustrated the proper method.

Ambition was aroused by giving an article to make which was worth possessing. Expecting a child to learn to sew on some old rag, with neither purpose nor pleasure, is an insult to the child's intelligence.

Crema Simon.
Superior to vaseline and cucumbers, CREMA SIMON, marvellous for the complexion and light cutaneous affections; it whitens, perfumes, fortifies the skin. J. SIMON, 15 rue Grange Bateliere, Paris. Park & Tilford, New York; also all perfumery and fancy goods stores.

Millinery at Home.

SUMMER hats are excellent subjects to practice upon, because the trimming is not so elaborate, nor so intricate as in the designs for Fall and Winter. A light bow or two of ribbon with a knot of lace or a cluster of flowers and a becoming twist to the brim, are more easily accomplished than the folding of velvet or placing of feathers.

To avoid a "home made" look, the first thing is to be somewhat educated. One must have ideas to trim a hat well as truly as to do anything else well. And it is essential that these ideas be good ones formulated according to the best authorities. If one lives entirely out of reach of the city, standard fashion papers may be consulted; but, if possible, the wisest thing one can do, when the purchase of a new bonnet becomes necessary, is to don the old hat which has begun to look rusty from honorable service, and take a trip down street, stopping boldly, and as long as one wishes, at shop windows to gaze at the dainty creations within.

The most important things to observe are the general shapes of bonnets, the substantial trimmings in favor and the combinations of colors; also what constitutes the height of bonnets, whether it be flowers or feathers, a stiffened end of ribbon or airy aigrette.

With clear ideas of just what is wanted, go back home again and bring out your bonnet box of half worn trimmings. There will surely be found something that you can pronounce "just the thing," and by adding a judicious touch of new either in flowers or lace, a satisfactory hat will shortly be forthcoming.

Last year's bonnet must be ripped apart, brushed carefully, sponged if necessary, and freshened with new wire about the edge. It may then be bent into any shape desired. If it has become particularly discolored in any part from exposure to sun and dampness, a little skill in bending may be required, so that trimming can be arranged to hide the bad places.

Old feathers may be curled at home with the aid of a sharp knife or scissors, but if in the least rusty they should be sent to a dyer's for renovation. Feather trimming of any sort must be good or be discarded altogether. One ever-to-be-remembered rule of millinery is, that everything used in it should be of the first quality. Buy less trimming if need be, but let it be good. There is nothing in poorer taste than a bonnet loaded with trimming of doubtful quality. Simplicity is, in itself an end to be sought by the home milliner, since often the costliest hats are the simplest, and elaboration should be attempted only by a connoisseur.

Last year's ribbon, if sufficiently in vogue to be of service, may be dipped in weak ammonia and water, pressed while damp between papers, and the unfaded side used with the effect of new. It is seldom worth while to keep much-wrinkled velvets, but the pile of those in fair condition may be raised by pressing the wrong side over the steam of a very hot iron covered with a wet cloth.

A word about the use of ribbon. Whether or not one cares to cut each loop separately in the making of bows, always draw the gathering threads closely, and the cross loop at the centre as tightly as possible.

The problem of how to face a brim without wrinkles is a serious one to beginners, until it is learned that a piece of material a little larger than the hat itself must be used. This should be laid across the under side of the brim before it has been bent into any shape, and basted smoothly about the edge. Then a hole may be cut in the centre where the crown comes, the material slashed toward the brim, trimmed and fastened. In this way a faultless fit may be secured. In finishing the edges, stitches must be taken carefully, or hidden by silk wire, if it be in vogue.

The woman who starts in to trim a hat in a half an hour, would disdain the idea of practicing on paste board and tissue paper, or upon an old hat and discarded ribbons, trimming and re-trimming the same model until her fingers become adept at delicate work, but, this is the way apprentices in first-class houses are taught, and a thing to be well done must be done well from start to finish.

If you do not see in this paper the pattern you need at this particular moment, remember that we could not possibly show all of our patterns at once, except in a book especially devoted to that purpose. Send for the "Bazar Dressmaker," price 20 cents, which contains illustrations of all current McCall Bazar Patterns.

NOW—THE TIME TO MAKE MONEY!

Last month I cleared, after paying all expenses, \$175.40 the month before, \$149.95, and have at the same time attended to my regular business. Believe anyone, anywhere, can do as well, as I have not a particularly good location and no experience. When you have an article that every family wants, it is very easy selling it. It seems strange that a good, cheap Dish Washer was never before placed on the market. With the Climax, which sells at \$5, you can wash and dry the dishes for a family in two minutes without putting the hands in water; as soon as people see the Washer work, they want one, and that is why so much money can be made so quickly. For full particulars, address The Climax Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio. I feel convinced that any lady or gentleman, in any location, can make from \$5 to \$10 a day, as every family will very soon have a Dishwasher. Try it, and publish your experience for the benefit of others.

DR. EDISON'S OBESITY TREATMENT.

Fat is a disease. Hence fat folks are sick. They are in peculiar danger in warm weather. Don't brave the perils of Summer so fat and liable to disease. Fat is a disease which must be treated by remedies peculiar to itself. Dr. Edison's Obesity Treatment is the only practical scientific treatment which takes off 20 to 30 pounds per month. Physicians use it and prescribe it. They lay stress on the fact that Dr. Edison's Pills, Salt and Laxative reduce fat and at the same time cure chronic troubles which have plagued and accompanied Obesity. The price of this treatment is low. Obesity pills, \$1.50 a bottle; three bottles \$4 (enough for one treatment); Obesity Fruit Salt, \$1 a bottle. May be purchased of druggists, or will be sent by mail or sold at their stores by Loring & Co. Fleshly ladies can have special corsets made. The price of Dr. Edison's common Obesity Band is \$2.50 up to 36 inches in length, to cents extra for each additional inch. Send \$1 with C. O. D. orders. Send for "How to cure Obesity." Address,

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Be sure to get "Mennen's"
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TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your read-
ers that I have a positive remedy for the
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thousands of hopeless cases have been per-
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two bottles of my remedy free to any of your
readers who have consumption if they will
send me their express and post office address.
T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

OUR PRACTICAL PACE



NOT TO BE MENDED AGAIN.

You can take a piece of china that's been broken by the maid, and can put the thing together if you know the mender's trade. You can mend the thing so neatly that no one will ever know. That it has e'er been shattered by an unconsidered blow. But, alas! if you are angry, and have angry words to say. Beware a broken silence, or you'll surely rue the day! For a silence that is broken, by the women or the men, is a thing that can't be mended, can't be rendered whole again.

The Model Kitchen.

"THE kitchen cannot be an uninteresting place, because it is the surest index to a housekeeper's character," writes one of the contestants for the prizes offered in the May number of THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

"Whether the woman does her own work or not, her interest and oversight, or the lack of it, shows more plainly upon entering the back door than it is apt to when going in by the front door."

There are women who delight in making fancy work and loathe keeping tin-ware bright, and who, with happy carelessness, open up the parlor and darken up the kitchen. "Sloth and slovenliness," says the index. There are other women who dig and scrub and polish from morning till night, who darken up the parlor in abject fear of a fly, and scold over the slightest track on the white-floored kitchen. "A shrewish drudge" points the index significantly to wrinkles and unhappy expression of countenance.

Occasionally, a housekeeper combines both qualities of brightness of surroundings with lightness of spirit, and she deserves to lead off with the First Prize for her "model kitchen."

A Blue and White Kitchen.

"Dear QUEEN OF FASHION:

I insisted all my life that I was going to be an artist—paint beautiful pictures and live amongst beautiful things, clear out of reach of drudgery—and now I am married and do my own work, even to washing, ironing and weeding my own garden. But I still insist that I won't do any drudgery; the work must be made pleasant, and I think when you know about my kitchen, you will agree with me that no work in it *could* be drudgery.

It was only an ordinary square room with two windows, two doors and a long sink with cistern and well pumps facing each other. Fortunately, the doors and windows were opposite each other giving splendid light and ventilation.

I covered the floor with oil-cloth, white ground with blue, grey and brown stripes. I couldn't afford linoleum and wouldn't spend my strength scrubbing bare floors.

The sink and pumps were rusty, so I treated them (after scouring) to a good coating of black coach enamel. The space under the sink was enclosed to make a kettle closet, the floor being covered with the oil-cloth.

Next the sink is an ordinary table covered with zinc; a genuine comfort to any cook or dishwasher. It has one long drawer with partitions for cooking knives and spoons, scouring brick, etc. Over this table hang cooking spoons, egg-beater, potato masher, strainer, etc.

Then I have another table covered with white and blue table oil-cloth, which I use in baking, as I have no pantry. In one of the drawers of the table I put away my clean dish towels, clean cloths for general use, ironing holders, etc., and in the other, wrapping paper and twine. Underneath the table I have had fitted a bin on casters with front door letting down ten inches from the top. It is divided into two parts—one half holding the flour loose and the other containing bags of meals and cereals.

Over these two tables are three long narrow shelves covered with the white table oil-cloth, for tinware and crockery. As far as possible, I

buy the bluish granite ware and stone colored jars with old fashioned blue cooking dishes, and you ought to see how pretty my shelves look.

The cupboard and wood work I go over every Spring with white paint. I couldn't have anything walnut colored in a blue and white kitchen. One straight chair and a rocking chair are painted blue, and there are blue sprigged muslin curtains at the windows one week and plain white ones the next.

I hope you won't think I carry things too far when I tell you that I always buy dark blue and white calico for working dresses with light blue and white gingham aprons for morning and white muslin for afternoon. I do dislike frayed out finery in the kitchen.

Perhaps I haven't made the description of my kitchen as attractive as I ought to have done, but we all think it is a "model" kitchen for a small home.

Very truly yours,

MRS. E. L. LAMBETH.

FOR SECOND PRIZE.

"TO THE QUEEN OF FASHION:

I have a summer kitchen made by enclosing one end of a broad back porch in vines, thick enough to shade and keep out the rain, but not too thick to let the breezes blow through. The gasoline stove with its perfect oven, a cupboard and a kitchen table are moved out from the winter kitchen, which we use as a sewing-room.

While not exactly in the kitchen, I want to tell you about my wash tubs. So many women are breaking their backs lifting heavy tubs of suds or rinsing water, or what is pretty nearly as bad, dipping the water out in great bucketfuls. I saw some stationary tubs once, and I carried the idea out as nearly as I could after I got home. I had the three tubs set firmly in a skeleton frame, making them just the right height for me. Then I had an inch and a half hole bored in each one and fitted with a plug, and a drain connection to the outside of the house. Then a good sized tin water spout was run from the centre tub to within a few inches of the hydrant and with the right sized piece of spout at each end, would connect with the pump and either tub, and then I pumped and the water carried itself.

A good many housekeepers have thought of every convenience about their kitchens except this one, I know, and so I send it.

A SUBSCRIBER."

PRIZE No. 3 goes to a little girl who says "we keep our kitchen nice and clean and the windows bright." When a little woman only twelve years old takes pride in her work, "The Queen" takes pleasure in encouraging her. We print her letter, word for word, as she sends it:

"INDIANOLA, IOWA, April 22nd, 1895.

DEAR QUEEN: I think your paper is rightly named for it surely is the queen of papers.

We always watch for it and enjoy the reading and patterns. I am a little girl twelve years old. Our kitchen is a very pleasant room.

We have a nice home comfort cooking stove and a nice table covered with zinc. There are three windows; one on the north another on the south and the other on the east.

We have a sink for washing and a rain water pump at the side of it.

There is a cupboard with several large shelves that go through the wall from the dining-room. There are some shelves on the wall, on one of which we keep our big clock, baking powder, soda, etc.; another for matches and the like.

And one thing, we keep our kitchen nice and clean and the windows bright.

We have a poke for the dish towels, one for the towels and one for the brown paper and string.

There are nails drove up for the butter-bowl and laddle, egg-beater three big spoons etc.

On the east side of the pantry there are three large shelves; the top one for jelly and the others we keep the rice, starch, quaker oats and most every thing on.

It is eight o'clock now and I must close to go to school.

Yours very truly,

ALICE L. BARKER."

Blackberry Pudding.

BEAT together the yolks and whites of three eggs, and when light stir in two cupfuls of milk, three and a half of flour, a pinch of salt, a tablespoonful of melted butter and two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat all the while as the several ingredients are added, stir in a pint of blackberries and turn the batter into a greased mold. Cover closely and steam over a kettle of boiling water for three hours.

Why She Smiles Sweetly.

Sparkling eyes, quick beating heart, and the rosy blush of pleasure on the cheeks, makes the strong man happy when he meets his lady love. That's the kind of a man whose very touch thrills because it is full of energy, vigorous nerve power and vitality. Tobacco makes strong men impotent, weak and skinny. No-To-Bac sold by druggists everywhere. Guaranteed to cure. Book titled "Don't! Tobacco Split or Smoke Your Life Away," free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

Peach Marmalade.

PEEL ripe peaches, stone them, and cut them small; weigh three-quarters of a pound of sugar for each pound of cut fruit and a teacup of water for each pound of sugar, set it over the fire; when it boils, skim it clear, then put in the peaches, let them boil quite fast; mash them fine and let them boil until the whole is a jellied mass and thick, then put it in small jars or tumblers; when cold secure it as for jellies. Half a pound of sugar for a pound of fruit will make nice marmalade.

Raspberry Vinegar.

MASH five quarts of raspberries, black or red, in a large crock and cover them with genuine cider vinegar. Let them stand in the sun twelve hours and keep at night in a cool place. Stir several times during the day. Strain; pour five quarts of fresh berries in the jar; pour the strained vinegar over these, mash the berries and let them stand twenty four hours longer. Strain, measure, and to each quart of the liquid allow one pint of water and three pounds of sugar. Cook, stirring steadily until the sugar is dissolved, removing the scum as it rises. When it comes to a boil take from the fire, bottle while warm, cork and seal.

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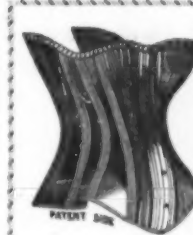
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Ferris' GOOD SENSE Corset Waist

Are worn by over a Million Mothers, Misses and Children. For sale by all leading retailers.

It's the little things that make life either a sorrow or a joy.

Soapine

is a little thing—a fine powder, but you've no idea how it smooths the rough places of washday and housecleaning. The most delicate fabrics and linens cleaned with it beautifully and without injury. It matters not what the color of the goods is. As a bleacher it is peerless. For dishwashing it is unsurpassed; in short, it is the housewife's friend, a faithful one that will lessen her toll greatly. KENDALL MFG. CO., Providence, R. I. Established 1827. WHALE on every package.

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If your dealer does not have our goods, write to us and we will see that you are supplied. Our leaflet showing latest designs, also the Meriden Chafing Dish Receipt Book mailed free if you mention this paper.



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Our Puzzle Corner.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN THE JUNE NUMBER.

- Orchestra.
- Mount Mansfield.
- GLOBE
 LAMEL
 OMEGA
 REGAT
 ELATE
- Pithy, pith, pit, pi.
- "To err is human, to forgive divine."
- Haste makes waste.
- Honesty.

- ANAGRAM.
 Next to good health, which all folks need,
 "A due tonic" takes the lead.
 It fits all men for useful lives,
 And makes of women better wives.

- GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE.
 What is the most proper country for married folks to live in?

- SQUARE.
 1. An animal found in South America. 2. Cemented. 3. To change for the better. 3. To ornament (Obs.) 5. A serpent.

- HIDDEN NUTS.
 Lazhe, Pance, Ecbeh, Noarc.
 Briftel, Metung, Uawltu.
 Madlon, Chykoir, Hunteecs.
 Hlalselke, Buntuet, Tuocanoc.

- GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE.
 Name a city of the United States whose inhabitants are always under Divine care?

- FAMILIAR MAXIM.
 A C t s . . . n

- DIAMOND.
 1. In Christmas. 2. The fruit of the wild dog-rose. 3. To long for. 4. Hung about. 5. A number. 6. Behaving with impudence (Obs.). 7. The years of one's age between twelve and twenty. 8. To sprinkle. 9. A consonant.

- ENIGMA.
 I asked a fine pastry-cook if she could make pies on a wash-bench.
 "I, 2," she replied, "I am 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 to do anything 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 where there is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7."

For each of the first three correct solutions received of the above seven puzzles, a set of fashionably dressed paper dolls will be sent by mail. All letters regarding puzzles, should be addressed to

"THE PUZZLE CORNER,"
 QUEEN OF FASHION,
 46 East 14th Street,
 New York City.

THE New England Conservatory of Music, of Boston, Mass., has arranged to entertain five hundred delegates to the Christian Endeavor Convention to be held in that city in July. The usual midsummer term of the conservatory lasts five weeks, beginning July 15th, immediately after the convention, and is especially designed for teachers and others who will be benefited by a limited period of special instruction.

Caring For Window Blinds.

Once a week the outside blinds must be thoroughly brushed, otherwise the accumulation of dust upon them combines with occasional showers to flow in rivulets of mud down the front of the dwelling.

At least once a year they should be taken off their hinges and washed. Take them off one at a time, or else mark in some unmistakable way which blind belongs to which side of the window, otherwise great will be the confusion attending their re-adjustment.

They should be allowed to get thoroughly dry before being re-hung in the sun; otherwise they are liable to crack. Then when they are restored to their windows, as fresh and clean as green trees after a shower, one is inclined to overlook their objectionable qualities and take unqualified enjoyment in their neat appearance.

How To Accomplish Your Work.

PLAN the work for every hour in the day and go straight through it from beginning to end. Work, play, study; whatever it is, take hold at once and finish it up squarely; then do the next thing, without letting any moments drop in between. It is wonderful to see how many hours prompt people contrive to make of a day. It is as if they picked up the moments the dawdlers lost. And if you ever find yourself where you have so many things pressing upon you that you hardly know where to begin—let me tell you a secret: take hold of the very one that comes to hand and you will find the rest will fall into line and follow after like a company of well-drilled soldiers; and, though work may be hard to meet when it charges in a squad, it is easily vanquished if you bring it into line.

A Bad Place To Carry Money.

IT IS surprising to see how commonly men and women adopt the habit of holding pieces of money in their mouths. This applies to bills, as well as coin; is more frequently done by men than women, and is a practice more observed on the street cars than elsewhere.

It seems so filthy and slovenly a practice that no cleanly person would adopt it, and yet it is often practiced by the best and apparently most intelligent class of men and women.

Apart from its vileness, the habit is a menace to health. Money gets into all kinds of infectious places and carries all kinds of germs. A bank teller of Vienna recently died from the effects of moistening his fingers with saliva when counting money. At the last revision of the vaults it fell to his lot to count a large number of small bills, and, though repeatedly warned, he continued mechanically to touch his lips when the fingers became too dry. That evening he felt a smarting pain in his lip, but did not attend to it until a swelling had set in the next day. He then consulted a surgeon, who insisted upon an immediate operation on the tumor, that had in the meantime assumed alarming proportions. A consultation of eminent specialists declared his condition critical, but decided upon the operation as a possible chance. In spite of the operation, the patient died three days after of blood poisoning.

It would seem silly to warn inhabitants of a great city against such a danger, but a little observation will convince anyone that the habit is very prevalent.

The Summer Novel.

READING for the summer months is of a distinctly different character than that usually selected for the winter. The intelligent reader will pore over an "improving" volume of essays or biography during the long winter evenings and Sunday afternoons—will even carry a scientific or historical novel back and forth on the cars—and then when the languorous months of summer steals over his senses, speedily forget his denunciations of light literature, and "pick up" something relaxing for an idle hour.

When the reader of solid books backslides and calls for something light, he wants the veriest soda water and sponge cake of literature; moreover, he wants it lightly bound; hence the dozens upon dozens of novels, attractively new and crisp and fetching, inside and out, put upon the market, especially for the summer trade.

"The New Moon," by C. E. Raimond, decidedly one of the best written of the season's novels, is a delicately handled character study of two readily recognizable people. There is a third party intended to be prominent in the story, and the usual number of incidental individuals, but the clever work—and the interest—lies between a physician eminent in his profession, strong of mind and body, and his shallow, babyish, superstitious, invalid wife—invalued through sheer indolent helplessness. Of course a healthy active girl, the embodiment of all the physical and mental attributes the physician has made a life-work of fighting for, appears on the scene, and, at first she is a rest and an inspiration to the over-burdened man. Afterwards—his dogged patience as a husband is in strong contrast to the twaddling peevishness of the woman concerned only in her own helplessness and the tremendous importance of throwing salt over one's shoulder and avoiding a first sight of the new moon through glass.

There is a surprisingly dramatic anti-climax, quite the thing in a novel, and a final outcome quite in keeping with real life; an ending as it should be, but not as anyone imagines for a minute it would be. And the unusual part of it all



PABST MILWAUKEE

BEEN SICK?

YOU and I have dreamed that we were trying to run away from something and our strength gave out at the critical moment, our legs refused to carry us, and when we tried to crawl on our hands and knees we always slipped back and commenced to fall, fall, fall. Nothing to save us! We grasped and clutched, the branch broke, the abyss yawned below us, and above, a star, like a ball of fire, came nearer and nearer. The weakness was horrible and the struggle for life so fearful that we awoke in the quiet peace of our room, caught our breath, and the sense of security, strength and will power came like heaven to a soul in torment.

THE CONVALESCENT

feels this sense of weakness, and the disease, which has left him wholly unable, without help, to fight his way back to perfect health and full recovery, seems like a fiend who jeers and points to the shattered constitution and broken-down spirits. Nature unaided, like truth, may rise again, but PABST MALT EXTRACT, the "Best" Tonic will set every spring of health in action, build up the battlements of the body by feeding and nourishing every fibre of the physical system, and send the rich blood through the veins.

Ab, but that is not all.

It will calm the mind and nerves, give you will power, destroy the frightful sense of weakness and dispel your fear. This is half the battle, and the wonderful strength-giving qualities of the Malt will fight the rest. Ask your physician if this is not true, and he will say "Yes" with emphasis.

The result of the use of "Best" Tonic was eminently satisfactory. Although I found it adapted to all cases of debility, in the convalescence consequent upon protracted wasting diseases, in tardy convalescence and in the general debility of advanced age it is indeed a tonic par excellence."—R. Frank C. Brown, M. D., Riverside, R. I.

FIVE LITTLE BOOKS
 MAILED ON REQUEST Address, PABST, Milwaukee
 WORTH READING WORTH GETTING WORTH KEEPING

THE HISTORY OF BREWING BEGINS WITH EGYPT

is that the book is exceedingly well written, and worth reading if only to see superstition and hypochondria in a plain light.

"The Story of Sonny Sahib," by Mrs. Everard Cotes, has just followed "Vernon's Aunt," by the same author. The scenes of both are laid in India—India as it is under English law and English example. "Vernon's Aunt" is an unintentionally humorous character, while "Sonny Sahib" calls forth a curious mixture of admiration and tears. We know very little about the people we are making the greatest effort to christianize—about as little as they know about us—and "Sonny Sahib" is a welcome go-between.

"The Marriage of Esther" and "Eve's Ransom," are fair examples of the summer novel called for "for a change"—just as one eats a lot of pastry to satisfy an abnormal craving; it isn't good for the digestion, and will cloy upon the taste if there is very much of it. Both books are stories of mystery.

"The Gods, Some Mortals and Lord Wickenham," by John Oliver Hobbs, is a distinct dissipation, and the sort of one you are apt to regret wasting your time upon, when the mood wears off, but the author (who, strange to say, is a woman in spite of her first sex name and her third sex novel) has made her reputation (?) on this effort and will make no end of money, for which she has some mortals to thank, regardless of the others in the trio.

"The Wish," a translation from the German of Hermann Sudermann, goes to the opposite extreme in a morbidly moral heroine, whose sense of wrong-doing stung her to temporary insanity and suicide. The author has held to his belief in a conscience where other writers have delighted in affecting skepticism, and for which he deserves our gratitude and attention.

An interesting little piece of apparatus is the Kombi camera, one of the smallest of photographic instruments yet devised—so small that it can be carried in an ordinary pocket. Of course, the pictures it takes are correspondingly small, but they are surprisingly large and clear for the size of the instrument, and the cost of the camera being small also, it is particularly adapted for children's use. A plaything of this sort teaches observation, calculation and scientific reasoning, and is worth double the money expended upon it.

Character in Faces.

THE upper part of the countenance is the seat of thought, labor and resolution; the lower half indicates action.

Long foreheads, with close-drawn skin which shows no wrinkles, are the characteristics of cold, selfish natures.

A well-arched forehead, with one perpendicular wrinkle, belongs to a discreet character.

A forehead which in the upper part projects and in the lower sinks in towards the eyes, shows mental weakness.

Regular wrinkles of the forehead parallel with the eyebrows are generally found in very intelligent and deliberate persons.

Horizontal eyebrows, full and regular, show great understanding, deliberation and capacity for planning and execution.

Prominent arched eyebrows show great powers of perception in regard to form and color; all great painters had such brows.

The eyes should be distant from each other exactly the breadth of one eye; a greater distance indicates stupidity; a less, low cunning.

People of good sense, delicacy and refinement have eyelids that are sharply defined, and shade at least half the upper part of the eye.

Black, sparkling eyes, with a steady grave mouth, show taste, elegance, sound judgment, and often an ungenerous disposition.

A prominent nose and bold chin are the most favorable combination known to the physiognomist.

Men with noses that, when viewed in profile, appear arched, are usually witty and clever in conversation.

Large noses are invariably associated with strong traits of character; whether good or bad is determined by other characteristics.

Noses with wrinkles on the sides, which never entirely disappear, generally belong to money getting natures.

Turned-up noses under high, arched foreheads are found only in men of despotic temperament and bad disposition.

When the corners of the mouth turn downwards, the indication is of a scornful, contemptuous, opinionative man or woman.

Indulgence in bad tempers may stamp them on the face so indelibly that they appear natural characteristics.

WOMEN THE WORLD OVER.

Cleanings About Women.

It is said that there are 80,000 bar maids in England.

The brain of woman is absolutely smaller than that of a man, but it is stated to be somewhat larger in proportion to the weight of the body.

MORE than 500 "women's editions" of different newspapers have been published within the last six months. And now a New York man is getting up a book about them.

BELGIUM has admitted women to her schools since 1876, empowering them to take degrees in medicine and pharmacy, but shutting them out from law—an interdiction which is also in force in Italy.

IN BOSNIA the two women doctors appointed by the Austrian Government a few years ago, Dr. Theodora Krajewska and Dr. Boluslava Keck, seem to have overcome the prejudices of the Mohammedan population against them. They had over 600 Mohammedan patients between them last year.

MME. CARNOT, widow of the murdered French President, has detached all the ribbons from the wreaths sent at her husband's funeral and has decorated a small drawing-room with them. The room is to be transformed into a private chapel.

MRS CLEVELAND, wife of the President of the United States, has become a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She received the bow of white ribbon from Miss Willard, who was in Washington at the time of the National Council of Women. The Mistress of the White House, after having signed the Constitution, was enrolled as a member of the W. C. T. U.

ACCORDING to a recently made law of the state of New York, on and after Sept. 1 a girl to give consent to marriage must be eighteen years of age. Consequently any person who takes a female under that age without the consent of her parents or guardian is guilty of abduction. Moreover, Judge McAdam says "the age of a female"—meaning a woman—is always problematical, and her statement of it will not satisfy legal requirements, consequently clergymen after Sept. 1 will have to be careful in marrying young people, and insist on the parents' or guardian's consent.

THERE is again a demand in Western Australia for useful women servants. The London Agent-General for that Colony offers free passage to a hundred young women between the ages of eighteen and forty, who must pay £1 each for ship kit. The United British Woman's Emigration Association has been desired by the Agent-General for Western Australia to select fifty to go out in May, another party to follow later in the year. Only girls of exceptionally good character, and whose testimonials prove to be thoroughly satisfactory, will be accepted for these free passages. They must have had experience at domestic work, and give names of employers, and other references as to their moral character, good health, and service capacity.

Berber Marriage Markets.

AMONG the Kabyle clans in northern Africa women are looked upon as chattels to be sold like other possessions, and they are accordingly disposed of to the person who makes the highest offer to the father or other male guardian. Many of the Berber tribes of Morocco, Algiers and Tunis hold yearly marriage markets, to which all the young marriageable girls and widows from neighboring villages are brought.

They are arranged in rows right across the market place; decked in the most telling Berber costumes; painted, powdered and patched in the highest style of Kabyle art; loaded down with rings and bangles, brooches, chains and coins enough to stock a jeweller's shop. The jewels are rarely the girl's property, but are borrowed for the occasion from friends and neighbors, as every village takes pride in its girls and wishes them to sell well. The young women are all seated on small squares of carpet spread upon the ground. Each has an elderly woman beside her, and in front she has, as if for sale, a small roll of stuff woven by her own hands. The faces of the girls are uncovered, for Berber women do not wear the face-concealing haik of the Arabs, but it is impossible to tell whether they are pretty or not, for their faces and foreheads are so painted and even tattooed that the natural features cannot be made out. Here is a description of a girl of sixteen: Yellow bars are painted across her face and a patch of gold foil is stuck on her right cheek; her forehead is tattooed with a blue circle, and her lips and gums are well reddened. Her hair is arranged in narrow plaits, from the end of each of which dangle a ribbon and a coin. She wears a long sleeved, red-silk garment, falling from her shoulders and a red-silk scarf worn like a plaid across the left shoulder, where it is fastened by a jeweled gold brooch. The legs from the knee down are bare, but the feet are enclosed in yellow slippers, with gold embroidered edges and jeweled top, while round the ankles is a double row of bangles, with bells attached. On her head is a Phrygian cap with a thick corded silk border and fringed ends, to which tiny coins are fixed, hanging over the forehead down to the eyebrows. To a pair of small earrings are attached two larger rings, six inches in diameter, from which dangle little bells. A heavy necklace is round her neck, and below that a massive chain with a central brooch. Around each arm winds a broad band of gold, and below it seven bangles, to which bells are fastened. Another girl may have her whole face painted yellow, with little stars and suns and moons in silver foil pasted all over it. Another has blue circles tattooed all over her cheeks. The widows wear a white cloth fastened to the top of the head and secured by a brooch at the waist.

The man who wishes to purchase steps up to the woman of his choice and asks the price of the woolen stuff before her. If he pleases her she names a very low figure; then a loud, shrill and prolonged *Yn-yn-yu-u-u* uttered by the old woman at her side, announces that a bargain has been made and the crowd shouts its approval. If she does not care for the man she names an absurdly high price; then he walks off to inspect the next lot. The girls are perfectly self-possessed. The young men are a good deal more nervous, and look as sheepish as a European might in their place. They are dressed in their best, in long, red burnous, with high straw hats surmounted by cabbage-shaped plumes. One will spend an hour, and sometimes two or three walking about the girl he wants, before he dares to ask the price of the woven roll. The girls watch the men out of the corners of their eyes, apparently unconcerned, chatting and laughing at them. When the suitor presents himself they eye him boldly from head to foot and if he suits he gets a prompt answer. Sometimes the old women will encourage a bashful youth with a wink or a nod. The old men set to work in a businesslike manner, and walk down the line making their proposals to one after another till they find some one who will accept their offer.

A New Cure for Asthma.

Medical science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma in the Kola Plant, found on the Congo river, West Africa. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, are sending out large trial cases of the Kola Compound free to all sufferers from Asthma. Send your name and address on postal card, and they will send you a trial case by mail free.

TO CANVASSERS:

You can make money by sending for our

32-PAGE PREMIUM CATALOGUE
AND
CANVASSING OUTFIT,

Containing our Cash Offer and illustrations of hundreds of beautiful and useful premiums given for clubs of subscribers.

The subscription price to THE QUEEN OF FASHION is so low, and it is such a valuable paper for the household, that most ladies subscribe at sight. We offer very liberal cash commission.

THE McCALL COMPANY, 46 East 14th St., New York.

REMARKABLE OFFER.

VASELINE PREPARATIONS
FREE.

Vaseline is an article that has been on the market for twenty-five years and its merits are so great that it stands entirely alone. No other article of commerce competes with it in any way, because its properties are absolutely unique. It is a product of petroleum, refined by processes of filtration just as sugar is refined. It is only natural that substances of inferior merit should be placed on the market and it is a fact that other manufacturers have made up substances that look like Vaseline and which, by unscrupulous dealers have been palmed off upon the people as "just as good" or "just the same" as Vaseline. The writer of this article has seen suffering in his own family caused by this substitution. "The Queen of Fashion," by a special arrangement with the CHESBROUGH MFG. CO., THE ONLY MAKERS OF VASELINE, is able to offer free a chest of Vaseline remedies that should be in every house. This box we call "The Queen of Fashion Vaseline Chest". It is not for sale but will be given away free. Let it be distinctly understood that only one "Chest" will be sent to any address. The "Chest" contains

- 1 Cake Vaseline Soap.
- 1 Tube Vaseline Camphor Ice.
- 1 Jar Vaseline Cold Cream.
- 1 Two ounce Tube Pure Vaseline.
- 1 Tube Capsicum Vaseline.

Vaseline Soap is good for all family purposes. Vaseline Camphor Ice is used to cure affections of the skin and to relieve colds in the head, catarrh, etc. Vaseline Cold Cream is for use in cases of chafing and after shaving. The uses of Cold Cream are so numerous as to need no further mention. Pure Vaseline is useful every day in the year in well regulated households. It is just as necessary as soap or matches. Capsicum Vaseline is made of Capsicum and Vaseline combined. It is a cure for colds in the chest, throat, etc. It is also a speedy cure for toothache. The lowest retail price of this box mailed, is 71 cents. Now comes the wonderful part of the offer.

Step into any reliable drug store and see what you would have to pay for these articles in the Vaseline Chest. We offer them much less than cost as an inducement for subscriptions.

OFFER No. 1—\$1.00.

Send us \$1.00 for two yearly subscriptions to "The Queen of Fashion" and we will send you, post-paid, two copies of "The Queen of Fashion" one year..... \$1.00
Two patterns (say 50 cents each)..... .50
One Vaseline Medicine Chest, mailed..... .71

Offered for \$1.00..... Value.. \$2.31

OFFER No. 2—75 cts.

Send us only 75 cents and we will send you post paid "The Queen of Fashion" one year; any pattern illustrated in The Queen of Fashion (this pattern may be selected at any time during the year); One Vaseline Medicine Chest, containing the five articles enumerated above.

OFFER No. 3.
FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

Any present subscriber who is not able to raise a club of two subscribers may have the box by sending to us the names and addresses of ten ladies who ought to take the Queen of Fashion and do not, and \$1 cents to cover the postage and packing. This latter offer is open only to yearly subscribers; others need not apply. It is understood that the ten ladies named must be acquaintances of the sender, but it makes no difference where they live. The Queen of Fashion is of interest to women all over the United States. This offer is limited and liable to be withdrawn at any time without notice. Present subscribers may have their time extended one year and receive pattern and Medicine Chest for 75 cents.

Address:
THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
46 EAST 14TH ST., NEW YORK.

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FREE PATTERN.

Sent for one yearly subscriber. Use the following coupon if you prefer it to a letter.

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46 East 14th St., N. Y.

Enclosed please find fifty cents, for one year's subscription to

THE QUEEN OF FASHION, beginning with the.....number.

Name.....

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19 Send Pattern, as premium, No.....Size.....

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To each yearly subscriber to THE QUEEN OF FASHION at 50 cents each. See Coupon Below.

Address all communications to

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46 EAST 14TH ST., NEW YORK.

PREMIUM No. 40.



This beautiful child's or miss's neat, hand engraved band ring, solid gold, will be sent for two new yearly subscribers to THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

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LADIES' SOLID SILVER

CHATELAINE WATCH



Style 3—A solid Silver Ladies' Chataine Watch, handsome engraved case, jewelled movement, and a very good timekeeper.

Sent FREE, post-paid, for \$5.00, or for sixteen new yearly subscribers to THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

Address all communications to

THE QUEEN OF FASHION,

46 EAST 14TH ST., NEW YORK.

PREMIUM No. 38.



Lot B. 60

Good-sized remnants of silk, plush, and velvet, beautiful patterns and assorted colors. This elegant lot of rare remnants, will be sent, post-paid, to any one sending us two new yearly subscribers to THE QUEEN OF FASHION, or for eight new yearly subscribers we will send five lots, post-paid.

Lot F.

Beautiful silk and satin ribbons for hat and dress trimming, factory remnants from one yard to four yards in length, 15 yards of assorted colors. We will send this lot of elegant prizes for two new yearly subscribers or five lots for eight new yearly subscribers to THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

State which lot is wanted.

Address all communications to

THE QUEEN OF FASHION,

46 EAST 14TH ST., NEW YORK.

This Elegant
'New Rochester'
Nickel or Gilt
Sewing
Lamp
without glassware
will be sent ex-
press paid to
any address
for
\$1.20
Chimney and Shade
sold everywhere, or
we can supply you.
We make 70
other styles of
the famous
**'New Roch-
ester,'** now
greatly improved.)
The desideratum for a Summer Lamp; sufficient
light with one-quarter the heat of larger sizes.
Bridgeport Brass Co. Bridgeport, Conn.
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Unequalled for Toilet, Nursery and Bath.
100 years old and better than it ever was.

Pears' There are soaps offered as substitutes for which are dangerous—be sure you get Pears'

TO THE PUBLIC.

The immense demand for **Fibre Chamois** this Spring has caused many worthless imitations to be placed upon the market; therefore it has become necessary for the protection of the public to caution them in buying to look at the material and see that it is stamped

Fibre Chamois.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.

or you will be obliged to make your dress over.

Puffed sleeves and skirts lined with **Fibre Chamois** will not wilt or lose their shape.

Fibre Chamois is unaffected by dampness.

COMES IN THREE WEIGHTS:

No. 10, Light.——No. 20, Medium.——No. 30, Heavy.

COLORS:

Ecreu, Brown, Slate, Black.

At All Lining Counters.

ED. PINAUD'S LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTY.

Roman Smelling Salts

(SELS ROMAINS.)

Superior to and Unlike any Now Offered.



Unequalled for delicacy of odor, Efficiency, Pungency and Elegance. They immediately change the atmosphere of a sick room, refresh the patient and remove lassitude. Useful for headache and fatigue. Don't fail to take a bottle for use on the cars and in the country.

The salts are cubical, novel and attractive in appearance, and the perfumes such as have made the name of "ED. PINAUD" world renowned.

Muguet (Lily of the Valley), Lavender, Lilas, Heliotrope, Iris, Violet, Rose, Jasmin, Royal Peach, Verveine, Peau d'Espace.

When not sold by your dealer, we will send, large bottle, securely packed (all charges paid), any of above odors on receipt of 70 cents. Roman Liquid for filling up the salt bottles twice after evaporation, per bottle, charges prepaid, 50 cts.

VIOLETTE REINE.

The most exquisite Violet Essence, now the European fad. Used by the nobility and gentry, generally, throughout the continent.

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TUESDAY A EVERY
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THURSDAY O IN THE
FRIDAY L WEEK
SATURDAY I
SUNDAY O
THEN REST ON SUNDAY.